CIRCULATION LAST WEEK
173,000
Sample copies sent free to any address.

TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

THE GREATEST NATIONAL WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE UNITED STATES

FOUNDED IN 1836. TOLEDO, OHIO: THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1900. VOL. LXVIII: NO. 32.

Poetry.

WALDEN WOOD.

The winter wind, the path within the wood,
The chopper's hut,
The loon, which floats in lonely mood
Upon the lake, the falling of the snow-flake—
Are these where once they were?
I long to know; so sweet the picture is,
I feel old loves within me wake.

The pond I knew of old, the lonely shore
From which in camps
We saw the moon above the pines arise—
The moon with mystery for the school-boy eyes—
To-night all these come back in silver light;
But if it be a dream in which I wake,
Let dreamland be my home beside the lake.

There still the call of whippoorwill
The silence wakes;
There still the glorious autumn shakes
Upon the ground the leafy carpet which it makes.
This cannot always stay a dream to me.
O stream of Time which bears us to the grave,
Restore the vision true which boyhood gave.
O Walden Wood, where walked the great and wise,
In days gone by,
In thy dim aisles o'er which the suns arise
The timid deer no longer walk, the partridge
Calls unheard; but though the snows of winter fall
And bury much, they cannot bury all.

And sure I am of this—where once we love
Dreams cannot buried be.
I loved the pines, the pond, the far-heard drum
Of partridge—forever gone from me.
This was a love not Time itself can take,
For I can always dwell in dreamland by the lake.

—Robertson James, in Boston Evening Transcript.

WHEN WEBSTER DAVIS SPOKE

Then up rose Webster Davis
And nodded to the roars,
And gave his helpless hearers
His lecture on the Boers.

Then he sang "Old Hundred"
In plaintive melody;
"O, William Jyan Brennings
Is the candidate for me.

"No, no; I don't mean Brennings—
I suffer from the heat—
But Wenning Brilliams Jyan—
I'll save him from defeat.

"For with him as our leader
Our march shall never pause.
Hail! Jilliam Bryning Wennans
And his see friiver cause.

"Hurrah for Oom Kraul Puger,
Who has our sympathy,
And Willing Jynam Brenans,
Who'll march to victory."

As on and on he rambled,
The delegates would screech,
"It seems that Debster Wavis
Has kopjes in his speech."

—Baltimore American.

WILLY AND TEDDY.

Willy the Wise all patriots prize
For virtues strong and steady;
And to the skies loud shouts arise
To greet his partner Teddy.
The one a ruler, true and tried,
For every crisis ready;
The other is the nation's pride,
The hero-statesman, Teddy!

When Grover tried the state to guide
And wreck and woe were coming,
'Twas Willy's skill set mine and mill
With well-paid labor humming;
When stubborn Spain her stand had ta'en
And bade her Mausers rattle,
Up San Juan hill, with right good will,
'Twas Teddy led our battle!

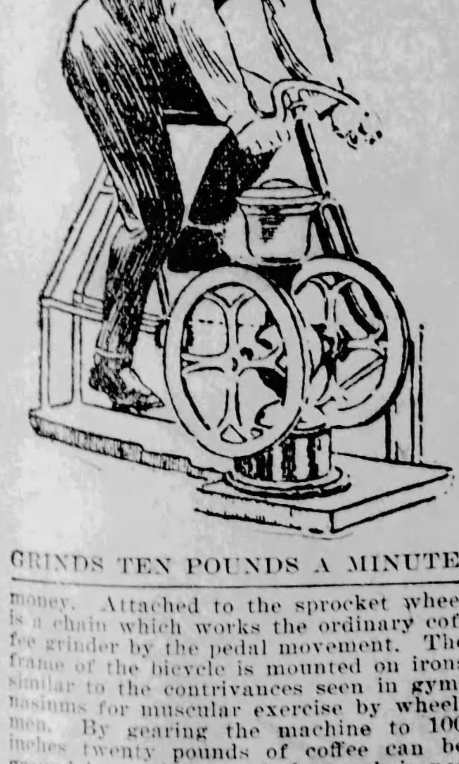
And to my mind 'twere hard to find
Two steeds so matched together;
Wisdom and Valor, fitly joined,
Will win in any weather!
Then here's to Will, whose strength and skill
We've proved where'er we've tried him;
And here's to Ted, the thoroughbred,
Who runs the race beside him!

—J. W. Temple, in Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Miscellany.

GRINDS THE COFFEE BY BICYCLE

Melvin O. Dennis, who has a grocery store on Broadway, says the Denver News, comes forward with a new coffee grinder. It is attached to a stationary bicycle and, by mounting the saddle and vigorously working the pedals he grinds ten pounds of coffee in a minute, profits by the exercise, saves time and makes



GRINDS TEN POUNDS A MINUTE.

money. Attached to the sprocket wheel is a chain which works the ordinary coffee grinder by the pedal movement. The frame of the bicycle is mounted on irons similar to the contrivances seen in gymnasiums for muscular exercise by wheelmen. By gearing the machine to 100 inches twenty pounds of coffee can be ground in a minute and the work is not in the least fatiguing. Mr. Dennis has applied for a patent.

One Might Break.

"I want you to make for me 1,000 strong pocket-knives," said the jobber.

"Here is a good knife I keep in stock," replied the manufacturer. "I can give you 1,000 at once. It has two good blades and a corkscrew."

"Never do. This order is for a prohibition state."

"Well? Do you mean to say the corkscrew is of no—"

"I mean to say the knife should have two corkscrews and one blade."—Philadelphia Press.

PROPHETIC CARTOON BY EMPEROR WILLIAM OF GERMANY.

In his time the German emperor has filled many roles in life; but he has not yet received the recognition as a prophet which seems to be his due. Five years ago the emperor was quietly interesting himself in China. Having certain ideas about the dangers to be apprehended by Europe from that barbaric land, he caused a cartoon to be drawn under his personal direction, and then presented the original to the czar. With the cartoon the imperial author sent a written exposition of what he wanted the picture to convey. This explanation is as follows:

On a plateau of rock bathed in light radiating from the cross—that symbol in which alone Christians win their victories—stand allegorical figures of the civilized nations. In the foreground is France, shading her eyes with her left hand. She can not yet altogether believe in the proximity of danger; but Germany, armed with shield and sword, follows with attentive eye the approach of calamity. Russia, a beautiful woman, with a wealth of hair, leans her arm, as if in close friendship, on the shoulder of her martial companion. Beside this group Austria stands in resolute pose. She extends her right hand in an attitude of invitation as if to win the co-operation of still somewhat reluctant England in the common task. Italy stands between these two powers, and, like Germany, eagerly gazes on the calamity which menaces them. * * * In front of this martial group of many figures stands unmailed the winged archangel Michael, holding in his right hand a flaming sword. * * * His outstretched left hand points to the approaching horror.

At the foot of the rocky plateau stands the vast plain of civilized Europe. * * * A majestic stream gushes across it. But over these peaceful landscapes clouds of calamity are rolling up. The path trodden by the invaders in their onward career is marked by a sea of flames proceeding from a burning city. * * * The threatening danger is in the form of Buddha. A Chinese dragon, which at the same time represents the demon of Destruction, carries this heathen idol. In an awful onset the powers of darkness draw nearer to the banks of the protecting stream. Only a little while, and the stream is no longer a barrier.

Beneath the original cartoon his majesty writes the autograph legend: "Nations of Europe, defend your holiest possessions."

COMING DOWN WITH A PARACHUTE

"Coming down from the clouds in a parachute is like a dream," said a circus balloon artist. "Ever dream of falling from a high place? You come down, alight quietly, and awake, and you're not hurt. Well, that's the parachute drop over again. No, there is no danger. A parachute can be guided readily on the down trip, but you can't steer a balloon. To guide a parachute out of harm's way, a practiced hand can tilt it one way or the other, spill out air, and thus work it to where you want to land, or to avoid water, trees, chimneys or church spires. Circus ascensions are generally made in the evening. When the sun goes down the wind goes down. The balloon then shoots into the air and the parachute drops back on the circus lot, or not far away. A balloon is made of 4c muslin and weighs about 500 pounds. A parachute is made of 8c muslin. The rope that secures the parachute is cut with a knife. The aeronaut drops fully 100 feet before the parachute begins to fill. It must fill, if you're up high enough. There are several hundred parachute men in the business and the accidents are less in ratio than railroad casualties. Our business is new at that. After awhile the ratio will be less. A man can't shake out a parachute if it doesn't open. A man in the air is simply powerless. Invariably the fall is head first. When the parachute begins to fill the descent is less rapid, and finally when the parachute has filled, it bulges out with a pop. Then the aeronaut climbs on to his trapeze and guides the parachute to a safe landing. In seven cases out of ten you can land back on the lot where you started from."

MEANING OF PEBBLE IN A CIGARETTE

A New Orleans business man who acquired a fondness for Vera Cruz tobacco during a visit to the sister republic last winter was smoking a Mexican cigarette the other day, when he stopped and knocked a tiny pebble out of the ash. "Do you know what that means?" he said, picking up the fragment on the point of his penknife. "You would say at first blush, I suppose, that it was a bit of grit that had found its way into the filler with some imperfectly cleaned tobacco. But the truth is it was put there intentionally and indicates two things—first, the cigarette is prison-made; and, second, the fellow who rolled it was swindling the contractor.

"When I was in Mexico recently I paid a visit to the great military prisons at Chihuahua and the City and at both I found hundreds of men making cigarettes. Every morning each prisoner is given a certain quantity of tobacco and paper, which are scrupulously weighed, and he is required to turn in their equivalent in made-up cigarettes, which are also put on the scales at the close of the day. The two weighings must tally to a grain or he is punished. Of course all the native prisoners are inveterate smokers and they are each allowed 12 cigarettes a day for their personal use. Twelve cigarettes is a pretty small allowance for a Mexican, so they 'hold out' tobacco and make up the weight by occasionally inserting a pebble in one of the little cylinders. Before they begin work they take as much tobacco as they think safe and balance it against the pebbles so there will be no error at the scales. In nine cases out of 10 the atom drops off in the ash and is never noticed by the smoker. Another scheme of stealing is to add water to the tobacco, but it is liable to evaporate in part before the cigarettes are weighed, and if so will give the trick away."—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

All That Is Important.

"Oh, I have a great song this time," said the man who writes popular music. "It's sure to be a go."

"Play it for me," requested the man who doesn't know much about such things.

"Oh, I haven't written the music yet."

"Then hum the air for me."

"It's not yet composed."

"The beauty lies in the sentiment, I suppose. What's the first verse?"

"Oh, I haven't written that, but I tell you, old man, I have a catch line for the chorus that's simply great." — Chicago Post.

War News.

"Dear Prince," cabled Croker to Wales as Hill went down in the fracas, "I have taken another kopje."—Philadelphia North American.

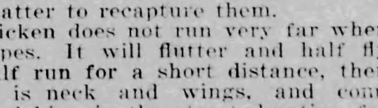
CUNNING CHICKS CLEVERLY CAUGHT.

Toledo Daily Blade, July 21.

Down on Superior street, near the market, is a chicken catcher. The catcher is a man, and he employs a novel and very successful method. Many times every day one or more chickens escape as they are being transferred from one coop to another in front of the different commission houses, and it has been no easy matter to recapture them.

A chicken does not run very far when it escapes. It will flutter and half fly and half run for a short distance, then stretch is neck and wings, and commence picking in the street, hunting for food. But the moment any one approaches, the chicken runs.

The chicken-catcher has a neat device. To a light pole about eight feet long, is fastened a stiff wire, also about eight feet long. At the end of the wire is a peculiar loop, of about this shape:



The man does not need to approach the chicken nearer than fourteen feet. Practice has made him quick and dextrous, and, as the chicken starts to run he slips the wire loop just ahead of it. The chicken's leg, at its next step, runs into the loop to the narrow part, the pole is drawn back, and the chicken is held, fluttering in the air. It is then easily caught in the hand and returned to the coop.

The Poor Trillionaires.

The Trillionaire was sad to-day.

"If I were poor," he sighed, "I should not be afflicted with this accursed brain fag!"

Then his Inner Horse Sense spoke up, in a still, small voice, saying:

"If you were poor it would be ordinary liver complaint."

But such was the tumult of his emotions that he heard nothing of this.—Detroit Journal.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS IN CHICAGO

Thes headquarters selected by the Republican national committee comprise the four-story building south of and connected with the Auditorium annex, Chicago. The committee will also use a couple of old residences in Congress street, just west of the annex, but they are only for storage of documents and use of the clerical force. The home of the committee will be in the four-story building in Michigan avenue, which Senator Hanna, when he hired it, called "the lean-to" of the hotel.

This building has three storerooms on the ground floor, Nos. 222, 223 and 224, of which the committee will have the use of the last two. Upstairs are 16 suites of rooms, comprising in all 40 rooms, not counting dining and bath rooms. They are used as part of the hotel, but for the purpose of the committee all the entrances to the hotel will be cut off and entrance had at 223 Michigan avenue. There are not only independent stairways in the building, but an independent elevator, and these will be used.

On the hotel books these various suites of rooms are called flats, and Flat D on the first floor will be given up to Chairman Hanna and Vice Chairman Payne. Flat C, across the hall, will be occupied by Committeemen Stewart and Kerens. The other rooms throughout the building will be used by heads of bureaus and officials of the committee.—Chicago Tribune

THE JUNIOR SENATOR

BY THE AUTHOR OF "UNCLE SAM IN 1892."

COPYRIGHT 1900.

CHAPTER XXV.

Six weeks from the events described in the last chapter, Beckwith sat on the piazza of Senator Stapleton's home, deep in converse with that gentleman. Wadleigh had gone on to Washington, and taken up his routine duties, relieving the correspondent who had been sent there by his paper while he was in the Philippines. Beckwith had stopped at home only a day or two to see his friends. Then he reported for duty at the Scimitar office, and had at his own request been assigned to report the political campaign in his own state. The first thing he did was to call on the senator. The Scimitar was strongly supporting his re-election, and Beckwith was very anxious to aid in compassing that result.

The two men sat on the breezy piazza, discussing the political situation in Transylvania. When this had been gone over thoroughly, the senator turned questioner, and began to ply Beckwith with questions regarding the Philippines and the Filipinos.

"Do you regard the people there as fitted for self-government?" he inquired.

"Not at present," responded Beckwith, promptly. "Of course I saw representatives of but two of the many tribes of thes islands—the Tagalos and the Igorrotes. The latter are savages, pure and simple, and with a deep hatred of the Tagalos. It is as absurd to talk of their being fitted for suffrage and self-government as it would be to talk of the same thing among our blanket Indians of the west."

"How about the Tagalos?" queried the senator.

"The great mass are absolutely unfit for suffrage. The race has some good qualities and many bad ones. As to the latter, they are treacherous; they have no conception, such as we have, of the sanctity of an oath; they are revengeful and bloodthirsty. They will accept bribes—as Aguinaldo did from the Spaniards at Biacnabato. On the other hand, they are a gay, lighthearted people, easily moved to laughter; they all are musical, and play on various instruments with astonishing facility. They are lazy and improvident—reminding one much of the lowest class of negroes in the south."

"But are all of that character? Are there no Tagalos who are fitted to govern their own people?"

"Yes, there are many—and more in Manila than elsewhere, of course. The whole matter is one of education. There are educated Tagals—men who have taken college courses—who are far in advance of the great mass of the population. But, as to numbers, they form but a very small fraction of the Tagalos."

"What are the chief obstacles to self-government of the Tagalos, should our government decide on such a course?" persisted the senator.

"First, the utter ignorance of the masses; second, the certainty that any selection of officials by a popular vote would put into office self-seeking men, whose only idea of official position is what they have learned of Spanish officialdom. Such a man would, by fraud, by accepting bribes, and in every other corrupt way which can be imagined, make money for himself. That was the Spanish way for four centuries; and 99 per cent of the Tagalos think it the usual way among western peoples. They need to be educated out of Spanish methods."

"Yes," replied the senator, who was listening intently.

"There is another obstacle to autonomy of the islands," went on Beckwith, "even were the Tagalos fitted for the ballot and for self-rule, which they are not. It is the diversity of tribes. The Tagalos are the most numerous tribe, but they are not in a majority. Were we to set up a republic under Tagalo auspices—which would mean Aguinaldo as chief—the new government would at once have a war on its hands with the other tribes, which would not yield obedience. Even in Luzon, the northern half of the island—the Igorrote region—would resist to the death every attempt of the Tagalos to impose a government upon them.

"The case would be worse in the other islands. In the southern portion of the group, the Mohammedan Moros would never yield obedience to the Tagalos. The smaller tribes in the other islands would be like the Igorrotes in Luzon. We would simply inaugurate a chronic civil war, that would exhaust the resources of the islands; and European nations would soon find an excuse for intervention, to protect commerce. That would mean the absorption of the Philippines by Germany or England, which have the largest commercial interests there, or the parceling out of the archipelago among European powers."

"If that be the case, have we not a very ugly problem on our hands if we keep the islands?" asked the senator, with a smile.

"That is the shortest way out of the snarl, Senator," answered the young man, with conviction. "We have first to put an end to the insurrection. The Filipinos look upon us they did upon the Spaniards. They believe they will be oppressed and cheated. Nothing will remove this but actual experience of American rule. When they find that justice is meted out with even hand—that it can not be bribed nor bought; when they see the taxes honestly collected and disbursed; when they find that our promises are sacredly kept—they will have changed views. They need to see all these things, in order to understand what government really is according to American ideas. It will be of the highest value in teaching them the first lesson in self-government."

"You think, then, they may reach the point of self-government after a while?"

"Undoubtedly. The common school is the first step. Then there must be absolute freedom of religion. They must grow out of the childish idea that the church must direct them in governmental matters. They must develop into a fairly educated, a reading and thinking people. They possess great possibilities. Education and enlightenment will bring these out; and we shall eventually have, in the Philippines, a people who will be a light to all the East, an example to those who sit in darkness."

"Beckwith, that last sentence sounds like 'duty and destiny,'" laughed the Senator.

"It means both, and I believe in both," replied the young man, stoutly. "The task of the civilized nations in the century soon to open is to banish barbarism from the world. Destiny placed the Philippines in our hands. It is, I believe, the will of God that we shall there take up our share of its work of civilizing the world. The islands are ours; it is our duty to set their people on the road of progress and enlightenment."

"That would be a good argument before a missionary meeting."

"It is a good argument to use with all sincere Christians, as well as with all who are endeavoring to make the world better. The Filipinos are not savages—except the hill tribes; but they are not civilized, as we interpret the word. Yet they believe they are; they think they are the peer, as a people, of ourselves. They are like the Chinese in that respect. Nothing but close contact with us, and with our methods—with our schools, our progress, our ideals of life and conduct—will start them on the road of progress and enlightenment."

"Then you do not believe in Mr. Bryan's plan, which he has advanced tentatively in a recent speech, that we should establish a form of government for them, grant them independence, and protect them against foreign aggression?" queried Senator Stapleton.

"Not in the least. It is impracticable—impossible. They can not maintain a stable government under the forms of a republic, by the free suffrage of the people. I have already told you why. A protectorate would compel the keeping of a navy and an army in the islands, for we would have to compel submission of some of the tribes to the government set up there—and then put down constant insurrections, as well as protect foreigners in the various ports. We can do better to establish our authority at once, and begin the work of educating the Filipinos to eventually become American citizens."

"Well, it is a problem," said the Senator, as he rose and began a restless walk up and down the piazza. "But, Beckwith, how are our people going to express themselves on this matter? It comes, to some extent, in the state campaign we are just entering. It will be one of the issues in the national campaign next year. The election of a President may hinge upon it. Do you realize that?"

"I realize it fully," was the reply, "and I have full faith in the intelligence, the Christianity, and the progressive ideas of the American people. Set it before them as a duty they owe to civilization, and the answer is not doubtful. The nation has never yet faltered in the path of duty, no matter how difficult the immediate task. It never will, until it begins to decay; and when decay sets in, a nation ought to die, and give way to one better fitted to play its part in the world."

"Duty and destiny it is!" said the Senator.

"True; and we, as a nation, may not play the shirk or coward."

"Well, then, we politicians must follow the leading," said the Senator. "The time appears ripe for a new development of the nation, and the finger of progress points westward across the Pacific."

"Quite true," responded Beckwith. "The star of empire ever moves westward. Four centuries ago it crossed the Atlantic, and shone above the savage shores of America. Now it crosses the Pacific; and the civilization of Asia and the isles of the sea is the world's next great task."

"Very well, Beckwith," smiled the Senator; "I believe you are more than half right; I only hope the people are as progressive and patriotic in this matter as you think them. Come into the house and see Mrs. Stapleton and Bess. They are anxious, I know, to ask you a myriad of questions about our strange new Oriental colony, its people, and your experiences among them."

Beckwith followed the Senator with a fluttering heart—for was he not to see Bess Stapleton again?

His reception by Mrs. Stapleton was kindly cordial; while Bess was frankly happy to meet him again. He spent a pleasant hour, and when he took his leave it was with a cordial invitation to call frequently.

"As a friend, mamma means," added Bess. "Of course, you will come often to discuss campaign matters with papa; but we want to see you also as a friend. Sometimes we talk other things than politics here, though some people do not seem to understand it."

And those glorious eyes looked into his with a glance that set the young man's pulses to beating wildly. As he rode into the city on the trolley line he put himself face to face with the situation.

"I'm in love with Bess Stapleton," he admitted to himself. "But is she interested in me? That's a question I can't answer. If I keep on calling there, I'm bound to get in deeper every time I see her. And then——Well, I don't know what her parents would think, if she were of the same mind as myself. The Senator—hum! He likes me well enough as a newspaper man devoted to his own political fortunes; but as a son-in-law? However, I'm as far along in the world, and have as good prospects as he had at my age.

"Well, the die is cast! It is between Bess Stapleton and myself. If I can win her love, I can afford to face the objections of her parents," was his conclusion as he dropped off the car at the end of his three-mile ride.

Though he had cast his indecision to the winds, he did not allow his suit to interfere with his campaign work. He plunged into the latter with all the zeal and energy of his strong nature. He wrote a series of articles on his trip to the Philippines for the columns of the Scimitar, in which he not only told interestingly the story of his experiences, but interwove arguments to support his belief that there was but one thing which the United States could do with honor—and that was to retain the islands; to put down the insurrection, to enter earnestly upon the work of developing the resources of the archipelago, and at the same time extend the blessings of education to the people, that they might develop in time into American citizens.

His articles came from his heart, for he had not the smallest doubt as to this being the only possible course for the United States to pursue. Though written more for political effect than anything else, they were very popular. They were widely copied by other newspapers, favorably commented upon, and they brought him a proposition for a series of articles on Filipino life from an Eastern magazine.

More than this, the arguments he advanced were so strong that the state committee sent him, in the closing weeks of the campaign, with several speakers of national renown who had come into Transylvania to help win a decided victory for the party. The discussion of the Philippine question was left to him, and he found, to his amazement, that his modest but earnest half-hour speech was received everyhere with great favor.

People may be captivated by moonshine theories, but they always listen to facts. The statements of a man familiar with a given situation, and competent to judge and advise, can discount any purely theoretical arguments in a political campaign.

The political battle of 1899 in Transylvania closed with a number of monster meetings, each held in one of the larger cities of the state. Senator Stapleton was the chief speaker at the one held in the state capital, and his splendid oratory was never heard to better advantage than then. So great was the throng that a second meeting was organized, which was addressed briefly by the governor of the state in a powerful and logical appeal for the maintenance of Republican supremacy. When he closed, Beckwith was introduced to talk on the Philippine question, and he scored a distinct success. He told, in a plain, straightforward way, why the United States must hold the islands, the duty which devolves upon the American people to set the natives on the road to enlightenment and modern progress, and the value of this possession to us as the entrepot for a mighty commerce that will make the Pacific more of a highway for commerce than the Atlantic is to-day. And he ended with this peroration:

"We already see the beginning of the end. The government of Aguinaldo has crumbled. He is himself a fugitive in the mountains of the north. Of his advisers, some have been captured, some have voluntarily given themselves up, and the others are fugitives. The insurgent army that confronted ours a few months ago is no longer in existence. The men who formed it have returned to their homes, convinced that the Tagalos can not successfully withstand the American troops. Those yet in the field are merely bands composed of the worst elements—half brigands and half soldiers. They rob and murder their own people. The ports of the islands are opening; commerce is again in operation.

"The inevitable end is near. We can all see that. The chief obstacle to peace is not in Luzon; it is here in the United States. It is found in the attitude of the political party which is opposed to expansion. It is that which gives hope to the comparatively few Filipino leaders who are still in the field.

"When will the war in the Philippines be over? When that party meets an overwhelming defeat at the polls. Aguinaldo and his friends know, as well as you and I, that next year we shall have a Presidential election. They know that our opponents, as a party, will go into next year's campaign opposed to retaining the islands. They hope that party may win—that a Nebraska Populist, instead of an Ohio Republican, will be the next President. The war will be kept up until that political battle is fought. It will be nothing but a guerilla warfare, waged in the hill country, where nature puts great obstacles in the way of our troops hunting down these scattered bands.

"One year more of this condition in the Philippines is not pleasant to contemplate, and it would not have been, had not self-seeking politicians in the United States inspired Aguinaldo and his junta with vain hopes, never to be realized. The voters of this nation will end the war by their ballots one year from now, when they triumphantly re-elect William McKinley to the Presidency. That will show the Tagalos the folly of their dream of an independence for which they are utterly unfitted. And you, voters of Transylvania, can do your part this year by defeating the party which is to-day responsible for the persistence of a wicked and causeless insurrection!"

Tremendous cheers answered the young orator as he sat down. He felt a touch on his shoulder, and, turning, was surprised to see Bess Stapleton with a party of friends. Her cheeks were glowing, her eyes sparkling. She had leaned forward to touch him with her fan to attract his attention, and then motioned him to her side.

"I am so glad we came to hear you speak! I agree with papa—you have a future before you if you go into politics!" was her greeting.

Beckwith thanked her, and then turned to receive the felicitations of her brother George and Edith Benscoter, who were the other members of the party. The group of four then started away together.

"Here, Tom," said young Captain Stapleton, as they reached the street-car line, "why can't you go up to the house? I know father will be glad to talk to you over the winding-up of the campaign. Won't you go?"

Tom was only too delighted to accept.

"Then you and Bess go on the next car. I must take Miss Benscoter home. Father will be there almost as soon as you, I think."

Bess chatted gayly on the homeward ride, and Tom enjoyed the trip hugely. When they reached the senator's residence they found the senator and Mrs. Stapleton had not yet arrived. Bess led the way into the parlor, and they sat down before a bright fire, which the chill of the November evening rendered very pleasant.

Tom Beckwith was never able to say exactly how it happened, nor what turn of the gay conversation led to it, but he found himself seated by Miss Bess's side, clasping her hand, and pouring out to her his hopes and aspirations. And the chief of these were his devoted love for herself, and the hope that she would consent to be his wife. He pleaded his cause in a frank, manly way, while Bess sat, blushing furiously, her eyes fixed on the fire—but she made no move to reclaim the hand Tom had captured.

When he pressed her for an answer, Bess turned her glorious eyes frankly upon his own, and answered:

"You must give me time, please. Do you know the one thing that I have most at heart just now?"

"No. What is it?"

"That papa shall be re-elected to the senate. I suppose there is no doubt that Transylvania will go Republican on next Tuesday; but that does not mean that he will be re-elected without a contest, does it?"

"Frankly, it does not. There will be a hard fight for it."

"Well, please wait till that is over. Then I will give you your answer."

And Tom Beckwith, pressing her hand, signified his assent, and then rose to greet the senator and his wife, who were just coming in.

CHAPTER XXVI.

The result was as the two young people predicted. The state rolled up a large Republican majority, and the legislature was Republican in both branches. But all the Republican members-elect were not friendly to the re-election of Stapleton to the senate. Old animosities cropped out, with his course on the Spanish war and the Philippine question as the ostensible ground of opposition. And, besides those Republicans who were frankly opposed to him, there were a number of members who declined to commit themselves for or against him. They talked with an air of wisdom of the necessity of doing what was best for the country; that there was no reason why the party should be tied up to one man's candidacy; that the intention of the national constitution, in providing that senators shall be chosen by state legislatures, is that the best man available shall be picked out; and that it was a matter to be decided after the legislature met, and the members had freely exchanged views.

The legislature of Transylvania meets on the first Monday in January of every second year, and the choice of a United States senator, when such a choice is pending, takes place in the following week.

Each house of the new legislature had a Republican majority. The total of Republican members in the body was 79; of Democrats, 61. It required 71 votes to give a majority of both houses, and consequently to choose a senator. The Republicans mustered more than that, but not all would support Senator Stapleton. The burning question was, "Can Stapleton muster 71 votes?" His friends vehemently asserted the affirmative; the Democrats, and his Republican opponents, as strenuously denied it.

On the day the legislature convened, Senator Stapleton came from Washington, summoned by the urgent demands of his friends that he should be on the ground during the contest, which was exciting from the very start. Headquarters were opened for him in the leading hotel, and the Democrats also did the same thing.

"What do the Democrats mean by establishing headquarters?" demanded Congressman Benscoter of Beckwith.

"Evidently to make it appear that some Republicans, in their opposition to Stapleton, will not vote for him," replied the young man.

"Is there a Republican in the Transylvania legislature that would thus play traitor to his party?" demanded Benscoter, hotly.

"That remains to be seen," returned Tom. "They are playing a deep game. To defeat Stapleton, and seat a Democrat in his place, would be a party triumph worth working for. And it seems to me they are in earnest."

"How many members are sure to vote for Stapleton?" pursued Benscoter, who had just arrived, and was getting his bearings.

"There is no list," was the reply. "At least none is given out."

"How many Republicans do his opponents claim?"

"They refuse to state."

"Well, this is certainly a mixed situation! Do you know how many Republicans are supposed to be opposed to the Senator?"

"It is claimed there are eleven, but the names are not given."

"Why not? Why so much secrecy?"

"The statement is made that to publish the names would be to enable the Senator's friends to bring political pressure to bear upon them," responded Beckwith.

Benscoter turned away, evidently dissatisfied at the complexion of affairs; and Tom sought the Senator, but without finding anything which showed a change in the situation.

It is usual with both parties to hold a secret caucus of members on the Saturday evening preceding the choice of Senator, to agree upon a party candidate. This call was issued by each in due form—the Democrats to meet in the senate chamber, the Republicans in the hall of representatives. Tom took an early supper that evening, and joined the throng in the hotels, anxious not only for news, but for the outcome of the Republican caucus. One of the first men he met was Colonel Acton.

"Ha, Beckwith! Very glad to meet you. Just the man I was looking for!"

"I'm glad to see you, Colonel. When did you arrive?"

"Only got in an hour ago. Come up to my room. I want to talk to you."

Reaching his room, Acton locked the door, and motioning Tom to a seat, he said:

"Now tell me the truth as you see it of this situation regarding Stapleton."

"It is very difficult to place some of the men who persist in refusing to talk," replied Beckwith, "but it seems to me that there are ten or eleven Republicans who are opposed to him."

"Ten or eleven! Aha! That means he is short either two or three votes of a majority of the legislature!" returned Acton.

"Precisely so."

"Are you sure, Beckwith, he can not reach a majority?"

"That is the situation this moment, to the best of my knowledge."

"Aha! Hum! Well, the thing to do is to call off this caucus. It must not be held."

"Why not? It will reveal who his opponents are with certainty, and let us know just where we stand."

"We know where we stand. We haven't enough votes. Hum! Don't you see it would be folly to allow the enemy to know we are beaten?"

"Have you seen the Senator yet?"

"Ha! Yes. And he tells me just the same thing as yourself. Let us go down. The caucus must be stopped. I need not say to you to keep your tongue."

The democratic members met, and named as their candidate Gen. Myers. He had been a Republican, but for reasons best known to himself had for several years affiliated with the opposite party. In the campaign of 1896, he had been a Palmer and Buckner man—a gold Democrat.

As soon as this nomination was made public, it was understood to be a bid for the support of the anti-Stapleton Republicans, and the throngs in the hotel lobbies buzzed louder than ever, canvassing the probabilities.

Then came the announcement that the Republican caucus had been postponed.

"To when?" asked somebody.

"No date fixed yet," was the reply.

And then the crowds buzzed louder than ever. One portion adopted the theory that it was done by Senator Stapleton to prevent his real strength being known—and these saw in it proof that he had enough members to elect him. The other parties declared that it was done because Stapleton knew that he was defeated, but proposed to fight to the last.

Colonel Acton was very busy the next three days. He was not the acknowledged general in command, and but few knew the active part he was taking. The night before the fateful day on which the ballot was to be taken, there was a quiet conference in the evening at Senator Stapleton's home, between himself and Colonel Acton.

"Hum, Senator," said the latter, "we really lack two votes. I am certain that we have sixty-nine that may be relied upon to the end. We need two more. Here is the list of ten doubtful ones. Now who can reach any one of them?"

"Well, there is Senator Jones, of Hunter," returned the Senator. "Is it not possible to reach him?"

"His county has a lot of Republicans who are disgruntled over the appointment of internal revenue collector. You supported the man who was appointed, and they don't like you because of it. That is the secret of Jones's opposition," returned the Colonel.

"Can you not see him again?"

"I will do so as soon as I return to the city. Hum! I think I can overcome his scruples. Well, who else?"

"Let me see. Paxton, of Boone—a new member just beginning his first term in the House. What of him?"

"Paxton, of Boone? Hum!" returned the Colonel. "Wasn't our friend Beck-

with born in Boone county? It seems to me he told me so. Why not have Beckwith see him?"

"Certainly. If you see him please mention it: if I do, I will also ask him to interview Paxton. There is only one more man on your list that can possibly be brought over—and that is Hurst, of Langdon county."

"Hurst? Aha! He is a persistent office-seeker. I must see him. Hum! Well, I'm for up town. I'll either see you at headquarters at 11 o'clock, or telephone to you." And the Colonel started briskly on his errand.

Bess Stapleton was in the sitting-room, opening on the library. Her father and the Colonel were occupying the latter, and the door between was open. Without intending it, she heard the conversation between them.

Colonel Acton took an electric car for the city, and in a few minutes the Senator ordered his carriage and was whirled away to his headquarters. Ten minutes later, Tom Beckwith called to see the Senator. Bess received him.

"You will find papa at headquarters," she said. "But don't go for a moment, please. I have something to say to you. Have you seen Colonel Acton?"

"Not since about five o'clock this afternoon."

"Do you know Representative Paxton, of Boone?"

"Yes, very well. He and I were schoolmates in the old days on the farm."

"Well, Colonel Acton and papa agreed to ask you to see Mr. Paxton. He is an anti. Can you not persuade him to vote the other way?"

"If he is to be changed, I will change him! Will you give me leave to use one argument with him?"

"One argument? Use all that you can, of course. But what do you mean?"

Tom took her hand. "May I tell him that this will be mine if Senator Stapletan is re-elected?" he whispered.

The lovely color rose in her cheeks. "Tell him anything that you wish that will secure his vote!" she answered, smiling.

Tom kissed the hand, and hastened back to the political turmoil.

He found Paxton at his boarding house, and spent an hour in earnest converse. The member's objections to the Senator were largely personal, and not of such a nature that they could stand against Tom's earnest pleading.

"But why are you so anxious for Stapleton?" said Paxton.

"It is a secret, old friend—a matter that even the Senator does not yet know—so please treat it as confidential. I love the Senator's daughter, Miss Bess. She gave me to understand, this very evening, that if her father is re-elected she will marry me," responded Tom.

Paxton laughed, and shook Tom's hand. "I congratulate you—I have seen the lady, and she is beautiful. Well, I will vote for the Senator for the sake of your happiness—but don't let it be known. Keep it to yourself until the ballot to-morrow."

And Tom Beckwith straightway went to the nearest telephone, called up the Senator's residence, asked for Miss Bess, and said:

"I have seen the gentleman you mentioned, and it is all right—though nobody is to be told."

The next day at noon there was an awful crush in the state house. Nobody knew exactly how the vote would go. The opposition were sanguine, the Senator's friends were confident. The vote resulted—Stapleton 72, Myers 61, not voting 7. Hearty cheers went up over the result, and the Senator was sent for. He made a speech which was a model of political care. He offended none, while thanking his friends most heartily for their support.

Two evenings later, Beckwith called at the Senator's residence. The family expected to start the next day for Washington. A number of friends, political and social, were there; but Tom found means to see Bee alone a moment in the library.

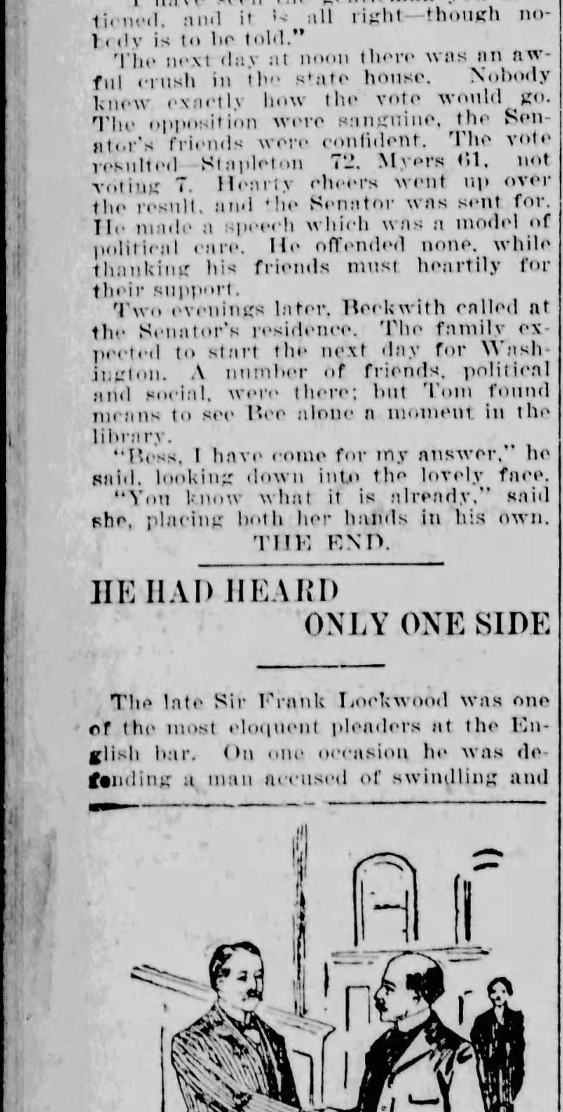
"Bess, I have come for my answer," he said, looking down into the lovely face.

"You know what it is already," said she, placing both her hands in his own.

THE END.

HE HAD HEARD ONLY ONE SIDE

The late Sir Frank Lockwood was one of the most eloquent pleaders at the English bar. On one occasion he was defending a man accused of swindling and



SIR FRANK AND HIS SWINDLER CLIENT.

in an eloquent peroration talked of his much injured client as an angel of light. When Sir Frank had finished his speech his client whispered that he wanted to shake hands with him. "When first my solicitor told me what he was paying you," said the client, "I grumbled, but since I have been listening to you I have come to the conviction that the money was well spent and I apologize. That half hour talk of yours about me has done me good. It is many years since I have experienced the luxury of self-respect, and it is worth the money." "Oh, that's all right," said Sir Frank genially, "but you take my advice and go out of court. Sir Edward Clarke, the lawyer on the other side, is just going to speak."

Settled Out of Court.

A lawyer riding his bicycle on a footpath was caught by a policeman. The cyclist at once came off the path and tried to reason with the policeman.

"You aren't really going to run me in for this?" he asked.

"Yes, sir; I can't help it."

"Well, come in here, and we'll talk about it over a glass of something."

The policeman followed the gentleman, who ordered two glasses of beer, one for himself, the other for the policeman, both of which were finished before he again remarked:

"Surely, you are not really going to make a fus about this?"

"I must, sir; it's my business."

"Ah! then at the same time it will be my business to report you for drinking beer while on duty."

The policeman's expression changed.

"You're a lawyer, I take it?"

"Yes."

"And a sharp one, too," said the "cop" as he went out and slammed the door behind him.—Collier's Weekly.

Little Opportunity to Fear.

"With your strong arm about me I fear nothing," she said as she looked soulfully into his eyes.

"Huh," came the voice of the sarcastic small brother who had been peeking in the door, "you don't take many chances o' getting scared, so far's I can find out."—Chicago Post.

First Dying Gentleman.

Stage Manager—Mr. Heavy, you will take the part of Alonzo.

Mr. Heavy—I have never seen this play. Do you think I can please the audience in that part?

Stage Manager—Immensely. You die in the first act.

Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

Gov. O. P. Morton.

"Was Governor Morton, of Indiana, a Democrat before the war? If not, how was he elected?"—R. C. H., Maitland, Mo.

Oliver Perry Morton was, before the war, an anti-slavery Democrat. He took an active part in the organization of the Republican party, and was, in 1854, the first Republican candidate for governor of Indiana. He was defeated by Willard, the Democratic candidate. In 1860 Henry S. Lane was nominated for governor by the Republicans, and Morton for lieutenant governor. They were elected. The legislature chose Gov. Lane United States Senator, and Morton thereupon became governor. In 1864 he was re-elected governor by 20,883 majority. In 1867 he was elected to the United States Senate, in which body he served until his death in 1877.

Matrimonial Agencies.

"On what plans and how are the matrimonial agencies and publications run or organized?"—E. K. M., Seymour, Wis.

We know nothing about them. No man or woman, except they be either very ignorant or decidedly "green," will patronize them. No sensible person will marry a person of the opposite sex without knowing his or her life, circumstances, etc., and without an acquaintance long enough to make it reasonably certain that the match will be congenial. "Marry in haste and repent at leisure."

Gen. Pemberton.

"Please tell what became of General Pemberton after the fall of Vicksburg, and is it a fact he sold out Vicksburg and the Confederate army to Grant?"—W. B. M., Bobo, Ala.

After the surrender of Vicksburg, Gen. Pemberton was paroled and went to Richmond, where he remained until he was duly exchanged. After his exchange, finding no command commensurate with his rank, he resigned and was appointed inspector of ordnance, with the rank of colonel, in which capacity he served until the end of the war. He then retired to a farm near Warrenton, Va., and in 1876 returned to Philadelphia, which was the home of his brothers and sisters, where he died in 1881. The story that he "sold out" is simply ridiculous. He did all he could to defend Vicksburg, and surrendered only when starvation was imminent.

The New Bonds.

"What inducement is offered by the government to get holders of 4 per cent 1907 bonds to give them up? Why does the premium on these bonds remain so high? Could a person buy those refunding bonds who has never owned any?"—S. R. S., Columbus Grove, O.

Government bonds are considered the best permanent investment for money because of their absolute safety. National banks, of course, are required to buy and deposit them for security for their circulating notes. The only inducement is the change from bonds which will expire in 1907—only seven years hence—for bonds that run thirty years. The premium remains high because buyers consider them worth that much. No one can get the new bonds except by turning in other bonds to be refunded in the new ones.

Worms in Well.

E. B., Osceola, Iowa, has thanks for this suggestion in reply to a recent query:

"If your enquirer about earth worms in his well will put salt water where it can soak down the back of the wall in his well the angle worms will soon be gone. We were troubled the same way, and are now rid of them."

Henry Howe.

"Will you please give a succinct account of the life of Henry Howe and name the books he wrote or helped write?"—G. F., Ney, O.

Henry Howe was born in New Haven, Conn., October 11, 1816. His father was a publisher and young Howe adopted the same occupation. When only 23 he published his first book, "Eminent Mechanics." The following year he began canvassing the state of New York for his book, "Historical Collections of New York," and later he did the same thing in New Jersey. The "Historical Collections of New Jersey," and his New York book were both published in 1841. On the publication of a similar book on Ohio, he removed to Cincinnati, where he devoted himself to compiling similar works. His most important work was "Our Whole Country," two volumes issued in 1861. His other books were: "Historical Collections of Ohio," 1847; "The Great West," 1851; "Travels and Adventures of Celebrated Travellers," 1853; "Life and Death On the Ocean," 1855; "Adventures and Achievements of Americans," 1858; "Times of the Rebellion in the West," 1867; "Over the World," 1883.

The Hitchcocks.

"Who were the Hitchcocks, where did they live and in what way were they connected with the history of Ohio?"—J. B. H., Mentor, O.

Probably you refer to Judge Peter Hitchcock. He was born in Cheshire, Conn., October 19, 1781, and died in Painesville, O., May 11, 1853. He graduated at Yale in 1801, was admitted to the bar in 1804, and in 1806 emigrated to Geauga county, Ohio, settled on a farm, and for several years divided his time—clearing his farm, teaching school and practicing law. He was elected state representative in 1810, served in the state senate 1812-1816, and in the latter year elected to Congress. Before his term expired he was appointed judge of the supreme court of Ohio, was re-elected for three successive terms, and retired in 1852, after serving 28 years. He was a delegate to the constitutional convention of 1851. He was a generous benefactor to all benevolent enterprises.

Dog Days.

"When do the so-called dog days begin and end, and what is really meant by the term?"—G. E. N., Athens, Ill.

Dog days or dies caniculares, was the term applied by the ancient Romans to the period of greatest heat in summer in Italy, which nearly corresponded to the time that the dog star arose with the sun. Owing to the precession of the equinoxes, the heliacal rising of Sirius, the dog star does not occur till about August 10. Modern almanac makers sometimes reckon the dog days from July 24 to August 24, and sometimes from July 3 to August 11. It is all a relic of old Roman superstition, and intelligent Americans should pay no attention to the old pagan belief that the dog star wields a malevolent influence.

West Point.

"Please give information in regard to rules and regulations and text books, and if a cadet may fit himself for any other occupation than military, at West Point."—J. A. F., Logansport, Ind.

We have printed four times within the year the requisites for admission and the course of study, both at Annapolis and West Point, and cannot take space to repeat. The only purpose of West Point is to educate officers for the regular army, and no variation from the course of study is permitted. Better consult your congressman, who alone has the power to appoint one cadet every four years to West Point.

Lawyers.

"Is it possible for a man to plead law at the bar and be a success financially without being a liar?"—W. G. W., Alma, Ill.

It is difficult to answer a question which reveals such a depth of childish ignorance on the part of the questioner. If he knew or comprehended what a lawyer's real duties are, he would not ask

"Evil Dispositions Are Early Shown."

Just so evil in the blood comes out in shape of scrofula, pimples, etc., in children and young people. Taken in time it can be eradicated by using Hood's Sarsaparilla, America's Greatest Medicine. It vitalises and enriches the blood.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Never Disappoints

The man tangled in the tape from the ticker is the type of the average business man. His business cares wrap him about like the coils of a constrictor and slowly crush out his life. The common sign of the business man's slavery is "weak stomach," the natural consequence of the rapid eating, the indigestible pastry, the coffee and pie or doughnuts, with which many a man stuffs his stomach under the name of "quick lunch." The quickest way back to a strong stomach and sound health is to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery until perfectly cured. It goes to the root of disease. It removes the cause of ill-health. It makes more blood and better blood, and this blood nourishes every organ in the body to the highest point of vigorous health.

"During the summer and fall of 1896," writes Chas. H. Sergeant, Esq., of Plain City, Madison Co., Ohio. "I became all 'run down,' nerves were out of order. I wrote to Dr. Pierce for advice. He said I had general debility, and advised Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and, thanks to you for your advice, I used six bottles; and since I stopped taking it about one year ago, I have not taken any medicine of any kind, and *have been able to work every day*. My appetite is good, I can eat three square meals a day, and I do not feel that miserable burning in the stomach after eating. My blood and nerves are in good shape, and, I am in good running order."

Dr. Pierce's Pellets cure biliousness.

it. A lawyer, as a pleader, has only to use his best efforts to see that justice is done, and that his client, be he plaintiff or defendant, has his cause honestly and honorably set forth to judge and jury. Some lawyers, of the shyster kind, lie, the same as some men steal and others blaspheme; but the profession of law has as large a proportion of honest, honorable and truthful men as any other profession or occupation.

McKinley—the Canteen.

"Is the President responsible for the army canteen?"—I. D. H., Albia, Iowa.

"Please explain the canteen law about which the Prohibitionists and Democrats are talking so much."—C. D. C., Farmer City, Ill.

"I would like to know about the canteen law. I had a paper sent me saying the Democrats charged that President McKinley, by his conspicuous example as a wine drinker at public banquets, and by wine serving in the White House, has done much to encourage the liquor business, and to demoralize the temperance habits of young men. And they further charge upon President McKinley responsibility for the army canteen. Will you tell me why President McKinley vetoed the canteen law? They charge that he never attends church."—M. A. W., Rapid City, S. D.

First, let us say that all these charges are made in the interest of Bryan. They are put in circulation from Democratic sources, and taken up by political Prohibitionists, who circulate them widely. We will first answer the other charges mentioned, and then discuss the canteen matter.

First—President McKinley has been for many years a leading member of the Methodist Episcopal church. He is now one of the trustees of the First M. E. church at Canton, his home, and is regular in his church attendance, whether at Canton or Washington.

Second—President McKinley does not drink. He never drinks at public banquets where wines are served. These stories were fully exploded in The Blade months ago, when they first appeared.

Third—Every President of the United States, from Washington down, excepting only Hayes, has served wine at state dinners, when foreign diplomats are guests. This is because they are accustomed to have wine on the table at dinner, and it is a courtesy to them. President McKinley never drinks, however, on such occasions, no more than on others.

Fourth—President McKinley is not responsible for the canteen, nor did he veto the bill. Here are the facts:

The canteen, or post exchange, is the private soldier's club, restaurant and grocery store. It provides the soldier with all sorts of convenient articles and harmless additions to his rations. It takes the place of the old-time sutler's store, by whose civilian owner the soldier was nearly always swindled. In the way of alcoholic drinks it sells nothing stronger than beer, and that in strictly limited quantities. The beer must be consumed on the premises and no man is permitted to get drunk.

The canteen or exchange generally contains a billiard table and a reading room where periodicals are kept on file, and sometimes the beginnings of a library. It is in charge of a commissioned officer, who is responsible for its finances, property and stock, and for the enforcement of its rules and the preservation of order in its rooms. This officer is accountable to the post commander for the condition and conduct of the exchange, and there is a strict quarterly audit of its finances.

The post exchange is in fact an application, for the private soldier's benefit, of the principle of co-operation to the little world of an army post. Not only are all articles sold at lower rates than the soldier can obtain them at the neighboring stores, but all profits are devoted to his benefit. Earnings of the exchange go in part to improve its own furniture, appointments and conveniences, and in part to better the company messes and sustain bands and rational amusements. It provides the soldier with a clean and comfortable place of resort where he can pass the leisure hours in better company and under better influences than he is likely to find outside of the garrison.

The head and front of the post exchange's offending is that it sells beer. While some army officers think it should not sell beer, the vast majority firmly believe the soldier is made more temperate by the canteen. The occasional desire for alcoholic stimulus is so general that it certainly seems more prudent to regulate it rather than attempt to suppress it.

Deprived of the post exchange and an occasional glass of beer, the soldier is thrown upon the neighboring "blind pig" and its bad whisky, or upon the licensed saloon, whose only interest is to get as much of his money as possible. Hence we have the present remarkable alliance of prohibitionists and saloonkeepers opposing the canteen. It is not often that such extremes make common cause. The post exchange, as a correspondent of the New York Sun points out, really promotes "temperance" in a practical and efficient way. Its writer was at Vancouver barracks when one of the first exchanges was opened. The records there show that the number of soldiers in the guard-house after pay day was at once reduced from about 60 to about 10, and that this improvement continued.

Now as to the President's power in the matter of abolishing the canteen. He is executive officer of the government. He does not make the laws. The law under which the canteen exists was passed by Congress, not by the President. The wording of the law was indefinite enough to suggest the precaution of asking an interpretation of its from the highest legal adviser of the President, the attorney general of the United States. Under the law as he read it the canteens were continued. Does any one think the President should have ignored this opinion and set up one of his own?

Let us suppose that the case had stood thus: that the President believed in the canteen as on the whole the wiser choice of two evils and that the attorney general considered illegal the law recognizing it. Would not these people have attacked the President had he ignored the opinion of the attorney general, and made his own construction of the law?

Prohibitionists are unfair in this matter, in that they ignore the fact that a large number of army men who see the post canteens workings daily think it, on the whole, a good thing. It is true, others with equally good opportunities for observation think it a bad thing. In this view of a complex situation, and remembering that it is urged that the canteen makes for temperance, if not for prohibition, in the opinion of many, what should decide except the law as interpreted by the attorney general?

The Coinage Plank.

"In 18.., the Republican platform declared: 'The American people, from tradition and interest, favor bimetalism, and the Republican party demands the use of both gold and silver as standard money.'

"In 1896 it said: 'We are, therefore, opposed to the use and coinage of silver, except by international agreement of the leading commercial nations of the world, which we pledge ourselves to promote.' I can not make these harmonize with the Philadelphia platform. Please explain."—P. W., Modesto, Ill.

Well, do you think a political platform is a statement of policy which is to be eternal and unchangeable or shall it recognize the progress of the nation, and the changing conditions? Evidently the latter. It is not a church creed, intended to be unchanging and unchangeable. Take the two platforms of 1856, for instance. Neither the Democratic nor the Republican party to-day advocates one thing stated in the platform of that year. The old issues have been settled, or passed from the political field. New conditions have made new issues.

The statement in 1892, which you quote above, probably met the feelings of a majority of Republicans then; but money was not the issue with the people that year. Men voted the Republican ticket if they favored protection, and the Democratic ticket if they favored free trade. The money question cut no figure with the mass of the voters.

The Republican plank of 1896 had more than you quote. It went on to declare: "And, until such agreement can be obtained, the existing gold standard must be preserved." The pledge of the platform has been kept. None of the great commercial nations of the world was willing to open its mints to the free coinage of silver on any terms. For us to do it alone would bring us to the silver standard, a derangement of all values, and the worst kind of a panic and business prostration. So the Republican party adheres to the gold standard, and hence the statement in this year's platform.

As to Silver.

"What is the present value of silver? What is the present value of alloy, and if free silver was in vogue, what per cent would the government get for coining it? What per cent of alloy is in a silver dollar? What metal is used in making alloy?"—J. F. P., Highland, Cal.

If you will look under the "Financial" heading on the 8th page of the Weekly Blade every week you will find the price of bar silver per ounce quoted regularly. The last quotation was 61¼ cents per ounce. An ounce is 480 grains. The silver dollar weighs 412½ grains.

If there were a law passed for the free coinage of silver, it would contain a provision stipulating what should be the charge for coining. As we have not free coinage now, no such provision of law exists, as it is not needed.

The silver dollar contains nine-tenths by weight of pure silver, and one-tenth of alloy, which is pure copper. That is, in the silver dollar there are 371¼ grains of pure silver and 41¼ grains of pure copper. The value of the copper is not considered in the value of the coin, it is so small, being but a fraction of a cent.

The Boxers.

"Please give me description of Chinese Boxers, and tell why they are so called." S. A. A., Hamlet, N. Y.

Read the article on "Prince Tuan and His Ambition," printed on third page. It tells all that is known of the Boxers; and it explains why they are so called.

Stopped the Coinage.

"Did Thomas Jefferson, while President, stop the coinage of the silver dollar? If so, why?"—J. W. S., Xenia, Kan.

Yes, Thomas Jefferson did that very thing. At that time, Spanish milled dollars were full legal tender in this country. They were slightly heavier than the American dollar. Hence the lighter American dollars were exported to the West Indies, and to all other places where they were received at their face value. They were exchanged for the heavier Spanish dollars, which were imported and sent to the mint for coinage into American dollars, as a profit was realized. This process kept the mint busy, without adding to our circulation. President Jefferson thereupon stopped the coinage of silver dollars in 1805, and no more were coined until 1836—thirty-one years later.

Europe's Rulers.

"Please inform me who are the rulers of the different nations of Europe, and when they ascended the throne or took the oath of office."—S. A. B., Princeton, Wis.

The following is the list, the date of accession following each:

Austria-Hungary—Francis Joseph, Emperor, 1830.
Belgium—Leopold II, King, 1835.
Bulgaria—Ferdinand, Prince, 1861.
Denmark—Christian I, King, 1818.
France—M. Loubet, President, 1899.
Germany—William II, Emperor, 1888.
Great Britain—Victoria, Queen, 1837.
Greece—George, King, 1863.
Italy—Humbert, King, 1878.
Luxemburg—Adolphus, Grand Duke, 1890.
Monaco—Albert, Prince, 1889.
Montenegro—Nicholas, Prince, 1860.
Netherland—Wilhelmina, Queen, 1898.
Portugal—Carlos, King, 1889.
Roumania—Charles, King, 1881.
Russia—Nicholas II, Emperor, 1894.
Servia—Alexander, King, 1889.
Spain—Alfonso XIII, King, 1886.
Switzerland—Walther Hauser, President, Dec. 14, 1899.
Turkey—Abdul Hamid II, Sultan, 1876.

Miscellaneous.

V. S. C., Allegan, Mich.: Sorry to say we know nothing whatever about the association.

E. J. C., Bloomington, Ill.: "Maud Muller" can be found in any edition of Whittier's poems.

J. W. A., Cummings, Iowa: We never heard of the reverend gentleman and the matter you mention.

G. W., Kalamazoo, Mich.: Phil Armour is an American. The family originally came from England.

M. E. A., Holland, Minn.: We have printed, time and again, that no soldier's widow is eligible to a pension under the law of 1890 who was married to him after that law was passed. As you were married in 1891, you are not eligible.

C. C. L., Brinkhaven, O.: A skeleton with armor was dug up in New England many years ago, believed to be that of a Northman, and Longfellow wrote a poem on it called "The Skeleton in Armor." It is found in any edition of his poems.

Alice, Albert Lea, Minn.: Any lawyer or justice of the peace will show you the provisions of the Minnesota statutes with regard to an intestate estate. You will note a rule above that no questions of law can be answered. The reason is, that we can not undertake to keep posted on the laws and court decisions of all 45 states. All such questions should be submitted to a lawyer.

Horrible Dictu.

Towne—Hicult has conceived a horrible idea.

Browne—What is it? An infernal machine.

Towne—Its infernal, sure enough. He proposes to set some of Browning's poems to Wagner's music.—New York Press.

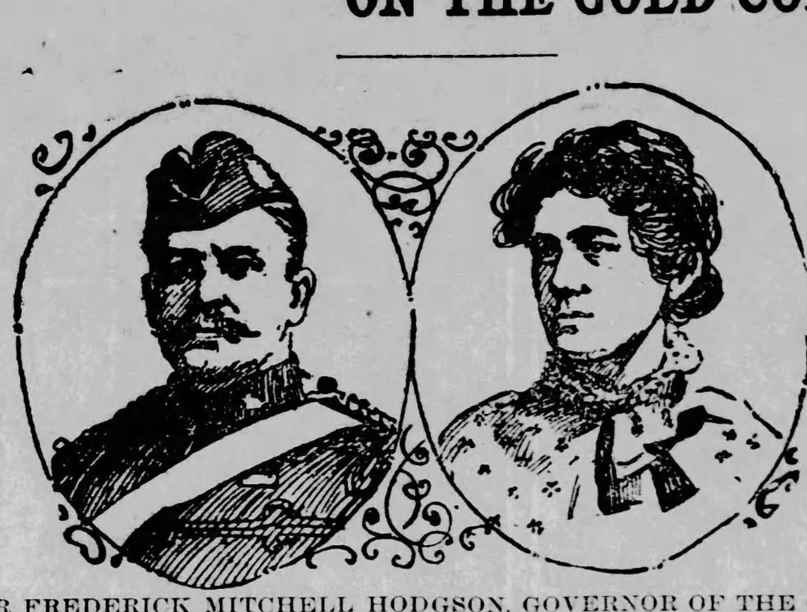
Polygamy and Barbarism.

"Polygamy is a mark of barbarism, of course!"

"Of course. It betrays such an utter absence of enlightened divorce legislation!"—Detroit Journal.

—Nervousness is cured by making the blood rich and pure with Hood's Sarsaparilla. It gives the sweet, refreshing sleep of childhood.

GREAT BRITAIN'S WAR ON THE GOLD COAST



SIR FREDERICK MITCHELL HODGSON, GOVERNOR OF THE COAST COLONY AND HIS WIFE.

A few days ago the cables brought the intelligence that Kumasi, the native capital of Ashanti, had been relieved by a British force. A couple of weeks earlier a cable dispatch told of the remarkable escape of Sir Frederic Hodgson, the British governor, and his wife, from the beleaguered capital, and their safe arrival on the Gold Coast, after incredible hardships in the African forests. It is safe to say that nine-tenths of the American people knew nothing of this Ashanti war, its causes, nor of the recent history of that portion of "Darkest Africa."

Take a map of Africa. On the western side, the coast-line makes a sudden turn at Cape Palmas, and runseastward to the Cameroons, east of the mouths of the Niger; then it resumes its southerly course. This east and west coast is the southern shore of Guinea. From Cape Palmas east to Cape Three Points it is termed the Ivory Coast, because the staple trade with the natives there was originally ivory. From the Ivory Coast to the boundary of Dahomey is called the Gold Coast, and the shore east of that is named the Slave Coast, because it was the seat of the largest slave trade in the old days.

The Gold Coast has a shore line 350 miles, is about 80 miles broad, and is a British possession, known as the Gold Coast Colony, and the trading port of Accra is the capital. In the interior is the native kingdom of Ashanti, of which Kumasi is the capital. (These were formerly spelled Ashantee and Coomassie.) The Gold Coast colony formerly belonged to Ashanti, but in the course of a war with the Fantees, and other negro tribes, the Ashantis become involved in war with Great Britain, because of their attacks on British trading ports on the coast, and in 1826 they were driven from that area, which was erected into the Gold Coast Colony.

Ashanti has been for a century the bloodiest and most savage native state in Africa. Human sacrifices have always been an institution there, and the frequency of these horrid rites increased within the last thirty years or so. The name of the capital, Kumasi, means "the death place," because it possesses no less than three places of execution. One was at the palace, for the delectation of the king and court; a second, for public ceremonials, on the parade ground; and the third for fetish sacrifices, was in a sacred enclosure at one side. Near Kumasi is the "Grove of Skulls," where are preserved the skulls of thousands of victims of these hideous rites.

Human sacrifices originated in a desire to pay honor to deceased parents and superiors. The Ashantis believe that a person's rank in the next world depends upon the number of attendants sent with him. On the death of any great person are, two of the household slaves were at once killed on the threshold of the door, to accompany him immediately on his journey, and his grave was afterward lined with the bodies of more slaves, to form his retinue in the spirit world. In the case of the death of a woman of rank, slave girls were the victims.

This is the fifth war of Great Britain with this savage people. The first, in 1823-26, though successful in driving the natives back from the coast, was marked by a fearful disaster. Sir Charles McCarthy and 600 men fell into an Ashanti ambush and were all slaughtered. The upper part of McCarthy's skull was rimmed with gold, and used as a drinking-cup by the kings at Kumasi for a half-century.

The second was was in 1863-64, and ended in failure. In the third, in 1873, the British expedition was led by Lord Wolseley. It was to punish the natives for depredations on the Gold Coast Colony. He captured Kumasi, but speedily retreated, and this largely lost to the British the moral effect of the victory. King Coffee, of infamous memory, was then the Ashanti king.

The fourth war, again brought on by savage incursions on the British colony, was undertaken with the intent to subdue the Ashantis, and to put an end to the hideous practice of human sacrifices. It occurred in 1895 and 1896. The British commander was Sir Francis Scott, and his chief of staff was Baden-Powell, the hero of Mafeking.

King Prempeh was the Ashanti ruler. He was a human monster. Under him, human sacrifices were of daily occurrence. He kept 3,333 wives, and as he had a superstitious regard for the number itself, whenever he took new wives he sacrificed an equal number of old wives to make the needed vacancies. Kumasi was taken, and Prempeh captured. To make the natives understand that British rule was now supreme, Sir Francis Scott constructed a throne of old soap boxes, sat on it, and compelled Prempeh to grovel on the ground and put his head under the British commander's feet, before the native population of Kumasi. Then Prempeh, his family, and the leading chiefs were sent in exile to Sierra Leone, to insure tranquility.

The present outbreak had a most curious beginning. The Ashantis would not yield full obedience to British rule, because the emblems of royalty were not captured when King Prempeh was taken. These are the royal stool, upon which the king sat on occasions of state, made of solid gold; the royal gold hat, the royal gold dinner service, the royal gold chair of state, and the royal cardinal plush umbrella. Prempeh sent all these out of Kumasi before it was taken, and they are still in the possession of the natives.

The possession of these insignia of royalty, especially the gold stool, which appears to have a religious significance, was held by the Ashantis to be a visible sign that their ancient monarchy would be restored, and they will not settle down quietly under British rule so long as it is in their possession.

Sir Frederic Hodgson was directed by the British government to secure the gold stool, and other insignia of royalty, if possible. Whether he succeeded or not is not known. At any rate, the Ashantis rose in rebellion, and they besieged him and a force of 700 men. Sir Frederic and his wife escaped from the town, and reached the coast, after thrilling adventures. The couriers who accompanied them became so weakened by starvation that everything was abandoned, and the party subsisted upon plantains. The latest from Kumasi is that the relief expedition under Colonel Wilcocks succeeded in reaching Kumasi and relieving the garrison. But whether the solid gold stool is in British or native possession is yet unknown.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

The Farmstead.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Quarter of Udder Small.

J. F. C., Texas: As the cow is young, the quarter that is small may be developed by careful treatment, although there is no certainty of this. Take of gum camphor, 2 ozs.; linseed oil, 1 pint. Mix thoroughly, and rub some of it on twice a day over the undeveloped udder, with hand friction. After each application gently knead the undeveloped part with the fingers. Be careful not to pinch the udder. Milk rapidly. Slow milkers seldom get all the milk, and the bag gets out of order. If a teat does not let down milk properly, make a small cone-shaped plug of bone or metal, or even hardwood, only sufficiently large to insert in the end of the teat, after being well oiled. By making a head on the large end of the cone, and just above the head a little contraction, the plug will remain in the end of the teat and keep the opening stretched till it will become enlarged, so that the milk will escape readily. Insert it after each milking. Sometimes difficult milking is produced by a contraction of the orifice in the diaphragm, which stretches over the top of the teat. The little cord which runs around the edge of the hole contracts and knots up. Remember, that in making a plug for a teat it should not be so long as to reach to the udder.

Cow Breathes Hard.

E. L. R. West Virginia: As your cow eats well, and seems hearty in every way with the exception that she breathes hard, she has no doubt contracted a cold. Give her this: Linseed oil, ¾ pint; pulverized saltpetre, 2 ozs.; pine tar, 2 ozs.; ground licorice, 1 oz. Mix thoroughly, and put a full tablespoonful on the back of her tongue three times a day, with a paddle. Give her bran mashes until her bowels move fairly free. Let her have plenty of grass, but keep her away from damp ground. Rub her throat over with mustard water, made of the consistency of thick cream.

Milk Strong and Lumpy.

Mrs. J. L. B., Ohio: Give the cow bran mashes until her bowels move freely. Then put 1 oz. pulverized saltpetre in her drinking water once a day for three days. After that give her, sprinkled in scalded bran or cut feed, 1 oz. hyphosulphite of soda, once a day for a week. Scald the milk pails and milk pans with boiling hot water to kill the bacteria.

Horn-Like Substance.

H. N. W., New York: The callosities of which you speak are a providence of nature which seem to perform no particular function. The horse and zebra possess these callosities in the inside of the forelegs, above the knees, and on the hocks of the hind legs. The ass and the quagga have them only on the fore extremeties.

Foundered Horse.

D. E. K., West Virginia: You have let the case run so long that the editor cannot give you encouragement regarding a cure. Founder, or laminitis, should be treated without delay. Ten months' time without relief, results in permanent injury. The internal surface of the wall of the hoof, all around, is covered with 500 or 600 parallel, perpendicular, horny processes, every one of which reaches almost from top to bottom. They are continued on the inner surface of the bars also, and are called the insensible laminae. Dovetailing into these are a corresponding numbers of processes on the corresponding surface of the sensitive foot, which get the name of sensitive laminae. The latter are continuations of the true skin, whilst the horny hoof and its horny laminae are continuations of the outer or scarf skin. Inflammation of the sensitive laminae is called laminitis. The causes are various. When the case runs on from the acute to the chronic form, as in your horse, the best thing you can do will be to take off the shoes. Stand him in a tub of tepid water for a full hour twice a day for four or five days. Then apply linseed poultices for three or four days, after which, after properly cleaning the feet and legs, apply a fly blister around the coronet, being careful not to get it anywhere else. Stand the horse on a dirt floor. The sweenied shoulders resulted from injury to the feet. Apply this around the shoulder joint: Red iodide of mercury, 1 drachm; lard 2 ozs. Rub a little of this well in once a day for four days, washing off before each application with warm water and soap. The mercury should not be applied to the shoulders until the blister on the coronet has been washed off, which should be in about 12 hours. Give the animal a rest for three or four weeks, and when you put him to work see that he is carefully shod.

Plums Fall Off When Small.

R. H., Iowa: Perhaps your trees are not properly fertilized. The coming fall cultivate for three feet around the tree, and then pile wood ashes a foot high around the trunks of the trees. They need potash. Remove the ashes in the spring. Spray the trees with a preparation of London purple, made as follows: An average of 1 pound of the purple to 150 gallons of water may be used. Make the poison into a thin paint with a small quantity of water, and add powdered quicksilver equal to the amount of the purple used. Stir this in 150 gallons of water; or, 1 oz. to 15 gallons of water. Spray first after the blossom appears, or as soon as the foliage starts; second, immediately after blossoms fall; third, ten days after second spraying. This will destroy curculio.

Rheumatism in Cattle.

C. W. B., New York: If your cattle are affected with rheumatism give each one a dose of 1 lb. of sulphate of magnesia in two quarts of tepid water. This may be given through a drenching horn. When this operates give each animal 1 oz. pulverized saltpetre twice a day, for two days, in drinking water. Then give each one every third day until three doses are taken: Flour of sulphur, 8 ozs.; ginger, 1-2 oz. If there is pain in the joints rub them with oil of turpentine, 1 oz; laudanum, 1 oz.; olive or sweet oil, 1 pint. Keep the cattle away from damp fields or stalls, and out of draughts of air.

Chinch Bugs.

H. W. M., Illinois: Regarding the method of destroying chinch bugs, given in an exchange, the editor can tell you very little. No doubt the preparation in making a "dead line" is used very sparingly. The idea is to keep the chinch bugs from entering the field. The bugs inside become inoculated and die. The Ohio Experiment station, at Wooster, has given a method of destroying chinch bugs. If you will write them asking for information, mentioning The Blade, you will no doubt receive an answer.

Mites on Chickens.

V. R. D., Kentucky: To kill mites on fowls, vigorous measures are necessary. Clean the house thoroughly. Rake up all straw on the floor and in the nests, and burn it. Sprinkle kerosene all over the floor and in the cracks of the chicken house; then take a rag, dip it in kerosene (lamp oil), squeeze it until the oil will not drip from it, and wipe the perches with the rag. Now take pyrethrum (insect powder, to be had at any drug store), and sprinkle the fowls with it. Reach every part with the powder. Do not allow the chickens in the coop for about three days after sprinkling them, until the lice on them are destroyed. To put them in the house as soon as they are sprinkled, some of the insects will escape and they will soon be as bad as ever. Put new straw in the nests, and sprinkle some of the powder in them.

About Sparrows.

The editor has received a communication from a subscriber regarding sparrows. As he does not give his full name, state and postoffice address, the communication will not appear until he does this. The editor wishes to please everyone, but as a matter of good faith the rule requiring name, state and postoffice address must be kept in view by everyone asking information.

Calf Breathes Hard.

Mrs. H. J. D., Kansas: Your five months' old heifer calf is no doubt suffering from a disease called emphysema, superinduced by the blow from another animal. There is rupture of the minute air cells of the lung substance, and there is no known cure. A palliative form of treatment may be carried out, but a cure is impossible. Feed the calf on bran mashes when the bowels show costiveness, and give all the grass it will eat. Take of linseed oil, raw, 1 pint; pine tar, 2 ozs.; pulverized saltpetre, 2 ozs., and powdered licorice, 1 oz. Mix well, and place a tablespoonful on the tongue, well back, twice a day until the calf breathes more freely. It may then be omitted until the breathing becomes hard, when it must again be used. As the calf grows older the breathing may be less hard. There is danger that it may result in a pronounced case of tuberculosis.

Mare Lame.

J. E. McD., Kansas: Careful reading of your letter indicates that your horse is suffering from acute laminitis. Did you give him cold water after driving him 20 miles? Feel his feet to learn if they are unnaturally warm. Rapid changes of temperature will bring on the disease. Does he place his fore feet back beneath the body? You had better give the animal a full pint of raw linseed oil. After this operates give 1 oz. pulverized saltpetre in a pint of water as a drench twice a day for three days. Take off the shoes and stand him on a dirt floor, and do not put on the shoes until he recovers. Give plenty of grass. Rub legs from knee to coronet with mustard water of the consistency of cream. Rub small of the back and the swelling on the ribs with this: Tincture of arnica, 1½ ozs.; tincture of opium, 1 oz.; liquor of ammonia, 1½ ozs.; water, 1 pint. Shake before applying. Rub in twice a day. Keep the animal away from draughts of air.

Lame Horse.

J. B. S., Virginia: You ask a question to which the editor cannot give you a direct answer. A horse will at times go lame, and it will be almost impossible to detect the seat of the lameness. The disease may be in the back tendons, the hock, feet or sprain of the back. Take your knife, open it, and holding the blade in your hand, tap on the feet. If he flinches, the trouble is in the feet. Press along the tendons with your fingers to learn if there is soreness, also around the stifle joint and muscles of the back. Be sure that the hocks are sound. If the disease is in the feet, see answer to inquiry in this column. Examine the frogs carefully. If the lameness is not in the feet or hocks, liniments to stimulate are called for. The following is good: Laudanum, 1 oz.; arnica, 1½ ozs.; tincture of iodine, 1½ ozs.; soap liniment, 6 ozs. Rub in well twice a day. It may be proper for you to shoe him with high heeled shoes. Before applying the liniment, give him a pint of raw linseed oil, and afterward 1 oz. pulverized saltpetre twice a day in a pint of water for two days. Give the horse a long run at grass.

Received.

The Northern Fancier. Issued by the Northern Fancier company, Columbus, Ohio. Fifty cents a year.

From United States Department of Agriculture: Peach Leaf Cure, Its Nature and Treatment.——Protection and Importation of Birds.

From Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kansas: Experience in Soiling and Pasturing Cows, 1899.

MISCELLANEOUS.

To Break Up Sitters.

Feed them high and turn them away from their nests.—Missouri Poultryman.

Have a separate yard for them without nest boxes. Feed oats and wheat. Two or three days is sufficient to break up most sitters.—W. H. Martin, Ct.

Place sitting hens in a covered tub in which is a couple of inches of water for 48 hours.—F. L. Mills, Va.

When they first become broody they are easily broken up if let alone for a week or two. It will take about as long to break them up as to raise a brood of chicks.—K. B., Oregon.

Take a flour cask head out, bore six or more inch holes in the bottom to give it air; put about 4 inches deep of sticks or brush in the bottom of the cask to prevent the hen sitting close. Three or four days will effect a cure.—John C. Boorse, Pennsylvania.

Make a box or coop about 3 feet square. Cover the bottom with ¾ inch rounds as far apart as possible without the fowls passing between them. From one to three days is sufficient to break them up.—G. W. S., Massachusetts.

Put them in a pen, a yard, a house, or confined place, without a nest or any inviting place to sit, and leave a young cockerel with them. One is enough, but two or more cockerels will do it quicker. A few hours and not over a day will cure her, but leave her with the cockerel or cockerels a few days, and put her back where she belongs.—Sid Conger, Indiana.

Take three or four feet of large cord, tie one end to the hen's leg, being careful not to make a slip-knot. Fasten the other end to a large brick. Then anchor the hen out under a tree where she will not be scared and where she will be sheltered from the sun. Supply all the food she will eat, and a little more, also a pan of water. At night put the outfit under a proper shelter, on a barefloor, but inclose her in any way. Three days, or at most four, will do the business.—C. W. C., New Jersey.

I select a pen and then collect my hens that I wish to break up, and put them in it, turn my nest box upside down, leaving roost and platform to prevent them from sitting on the ground. I find this method works very well in my case, as I do not have to take them out of the pen after they are broken up, but leave them there and give them a nest box. Then when I have more fowls I select another pen and do likewise. If a man only keeps a small number of fowls, he could make a pen in his house and keep it for that purpose.—Cor. American Agriculturist.

Bee Notes.

Bees when frightened by smoke will immediately gorge themselves with honey and lose all inclination to sting.

The most vicious colony of hybrids may be controlled by using a little tobacco in the smoker.

The prosperity of a colony depends on the fertility of the queen. If weak colonies have not become populous in one season, kill the queen and give them another.

Toads, skunks and mice are great enemies to bees; see that they do not have access to the apiary.

Increasing or dividing should be done as early as possible, but not until stores are coming in abundantly.

Drones are just as essential as any other bee, but too many are a nuisance. This may be controlled by cutting out drone comb and substituting worker comb or foundation.

Drones may be prohibited in objectionable colonies by dividing early in the spring.—Coleman's Rural World.

Noah's Lament.

"What's the matter, paw?" asked Ham.

"Matter? The ingratitude of these modern novelists is beyond comprehension. Look at all I have done for this world, and not one has made me the leading character of a historical novel."

Ham moved away, knowing that consolation here was out of place.—Syracuse Herald.

The New War Play.

Hamphat—Engaged yet for next season?

Futlites—Yes. I go out with a road company in a new war drama.

Hamphat—Comedy part?

Futlites—Double up. I play the comic Corporal in the first act and chairman of the investigating commission in the last.—New York Press.

The Parisian Dream City.

320 MAGNIFICENT PHOTOGRAPHIC VIEWS

10c Per Number or $2.00 Per Set

Provided the order is placed during the continuance of the Exposition. Parts mailed to any address on receipt of price.

Part 11 This Week

Address all orders to

The Portfolio Department,

The Blade, Toledo, Ohio.

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS IN THE CHINESE CRISIS

The story of the last few weeks in Chinese news as summarized is as follows:

June 4—United States minister at Pekin cables danger to Washington.

June 5—Chinese government forbids landing of more foreign troops.

June 6—German, French, English and American ministers warn their governments of impending disaster.

June 7—Nine hundred British marines landed to protect railroad from Tien Tsin to Pekin.

June 8—Situation at Tien Tsin grows serious.

June 9—Lung Chow, near Pekin, burned and 25 native Christians killed.

June 11—Heads of Christians carried on poles. Native converts burned alive in interior.

June 12—Japanese chancellor slain at Manigate railroad station by the empress' bodyguard.

June 13—International column lands at Taku en route for Pekin.

June 14—Native troops oppose advance of column.

June 15—Foreign legations virtual prisoners in imperial city. Empress posts 100,000 troops outside walls to prevent entrance of allies.

June 16—German Baron Von Ketteler reported slain. American churches in Tien Tsin razed.

June 17—Boxers cut railroad behind relief force. All unprotected foreign buildings in Pekin destroyed.

June 18—Chinese in Taku forts fire on allied fleets. Allies reply and capture forts.

June 19—Relief force under British Admiral Seymour reported outside Pekin.

June 20—Pekin reported taken by Admiral Seymour's relief force. Emperor said to have fled to Manchuria.

June 21—Tien Tsin bombarded by Chinese. American consulate destroyed.

June 22—Foreign ministers reported safe. Pekin in state of anarchy.

June 23—Seymour said to be surrounded between Tien Tsin and capital. United States Admiral Kempff cables for reinforcements at Tien Tsin.

June 24—Six thousand five hundred United States regulars, with larger fleet than Dewey had at Manila, sent to Tien Tsin.

June 25—Eight thousand allies landed at Taku. Allies enter Tien Tsin after hard fight.

June 26—Seymour heliographs: "Legations safe. Hard pressed."

June 27—Riots at Wo Chow. "Kill foreign devils" was cry of Boxers.

June 28—Seymour reported to have held out 15 days against hordes of Chinese. Had not reached Pekin. Forced to return to coast.

June 29—United States battle ship Oregon, hastening to seat of war, grounds on a rock 25 miles from Che Foo. Russians hinder progress from selfish motives.

June 30—Word received at Washington that legations at Pekin were safe on June 25. Ministers given 24 hours to leave, but refused. United States assigns Admiral Remey to Chinese naval command.

July 1—Taku dispatch says: "All legations burned except those of France, Germany and England. Von Ketteler's death confirmed. Hacked to pieces while on way to Chinese foreign office."

July 2—Failure of relief column to reach beleaguered city reported in London. The kaiser sends 20,000 men to avenge his minister's death.

July 3—Scores of heads on poles paraded through towns.

July 4—One thousand foreigners reported killed in Pekin.

July 5—Chinese emperor reported a suicide, empress said to have been poisoned.

July 6—Allies in critical condition at Tien Tsin. Loss to date, 600.

July 7—Conflicting reports of ministers' safety.

July 8—Legations announced safe on the 4th. Tien Tsin still hard pressed. One hundred thousand Chinese surround city.

July 9—Oregon clears rocks and starts for Nagasaki.

July 10—Bombardment of Tien Tsin continues; circular note to powers from China tries to absolve that nation from blame.

July 11—All foreigners reported to have left Tien Tsin for Taku on the 4th. Grave fears for Conger and missionaries. Chancellor of Pekin university reported killed with his family.

July 12—Peril of legations confirmed. The worst feared.

July 13—The slaughter of Conger, his family and French and English ministers again reported.

July 14—Tien Tsin garrison barely holding its own against the Chinese. Prince Cheng says Pekin foreigners were massacred July 7.

July 15—Allies win two victories over Chinese who were threatening their line of retreat from Tien Tsin to Taku.

July 16—Allied army defeated by the Chinese in an attempt to take the native city of Tien Tsin. Colonel Liscum and thirty other Americans killed. About 25 per cent of the Ninth regiment wounded.

July 17—President reaches Washington to consult with Cabinet on Chinese crisis.

July 18—News of Chinese invasion of Siberia, and capture of Russian town of Blagovestchensk. Prince Tuan reported mobilizing an army of [illegible] men.

July 19—France proposes international agreement for joint action in China.

July 20—Dispatch received from Minister Conger, supposed to be dated 18th: "In British legation, under continued shot and shell from Chinese troops. Quick relief only can prevent general massacre."

July 21—French government receives a telegram from the Emperor of China asking the mediation of the Powers.

Recent Literature.

Readers desiring any further information whatever about these volumes will please address the publishers, whose address is given in every case, and not inquire of The Blade. We do not deal in books.

It is a rare thing for a novel to have its keynote struck in so delightful a way as it is in The Reign of Law, the latest novel by James Lane Allen. Master of his art, as he is, in this, one is tempted to feel he has outdone himself. The description of the growth, ripening and harvesting of hemp is one of the loveliest of idyls, and is enough of itself, if no other word of beauty had been written, to give a reason for the book's being. Can anything be finer than this?

He has thus shadowed forth the story which follows—a story involving the soul life of a strong, sturdy Kentucky farmer-boy, who, in the midst of his daily toil dreams dreams and sees visions that lift him out of the bareness of his every day life, and leads finally to a consecration of himself and his fortune to the ministry. The father and mother, who have had small faith in the lad hitherto, rejoice greatly in his decision, and spare themselves no hardship in order to send him to the Bible College in Lexington for preparation.

The picture made of David's absolute faith in the Bible and all of its teachings, including the traditional idea of God and man, is strong and vivid. He has grown as the years have gone by, serenely sure that all things have been created for man; that nothing had any meaning or value save as they were derived from man. "The great laws of nature—they too, were ordered for man's service, like the ox and the ass; and as he drove his ox and his ass whither he would, caused them to move forward or to stop at the word of command, so man had only to speak properly (in prayer) and these laws would move faster or less fast, stop still, turn to the right or left side of the road that he desired to travel. Always Man, Man, Man, nothing but Man!"

Then come the questions about the Bible which are not answered, and his doubts grows stronger. Finally he hears attacks in the pulpit upon Darwin, Tyndall, Huxley, and other evolutionists, and forthwith he procures their books and reads them carefully. With this reading arises a new conception of life, and one wholly different from that held hitherto. The old thought is given up and he stands upon entirely different ground.

The character of Gabriella is drawn with strange, quick touches that make clear the true womanhood in her, and arouse the reader's interest. Hers is a religion without theology, unquestioning, resting wholly upon her faith in Christ. And she is sure that David will yet return to the belief of his boyhood.

So the end comes, and he who lays down the book without even a passing thought of the mysteries of life and death, of the soul's struggle toward the unknown, will have failed utterly to comprehend its meaning.

The illustrations are out of the ordinary, as is the story. It is published by the Macmillan company, of New York.

Joseph A. Altsheler's novel entitled In Circling Camps, is a very finely written romance of the civil war, the opening scenes of which occurred in Washington at the time of Lincoln's inauguration.

The hero of the tale is Henry Kingsford, who tells the story, and describes some of the important events which took place during the conflict between the north and south. With the beginning of the hostilities, Kingford, though a Kentuckian by birth, enlisted with the northern forces and was soon after made a prisoner by the enemy. He was kept under guard in his grandmother's house where he had been captured, but managed to escape and to elope with Elinor Maynard, the young and beautiful woman of the romance who was sought by Philip Varian, a polished man of the world, and a dangerous foe to those who incurred his hatred. Varian's sympathies were with the south, as he believed the rebels would be victorious, and he held a high position in the confederate army. His displeasure was great when he found that Henry Kingsford had married the woman he himself had chosen for a wife, and the plot of the story is founded upon the course he followed in seeking revenge, and in endeavoring to separate Elinor from her husband.

This romance of love, though interesting, is but the embroidery of the book, and the fineness of the literary work is more prominent in the descriptions of the battle scenes. In the latter, though the pictures of war are most vividly depicted, the harrowing details are to a great degree suppressed, and it is the bravery of the combatants, the dense columns of determined men, the cloud of fire and smoke, and the "song of the shell" which are made most impressive. The account of the battle of Shiloh is powerfully given, and the picture of the Army of the Tennessee waiting in the southern woods for the coming of the Army of the Ohio, together with the sudden appearance and unexpected attack of the opposing forces, is a bit of word painting, real and vivid in coloring.

Taken altogether, it is a strong historical romance belonging to that class of fiction, which makes of past history a present reality.

Published by D. Appleton & Co., New York.

Among the historical novels, which are in such vogue in these later days, is one that gives a pleasant variety because its scenes and characters go back to the times of ancient Rome to interpret the life of the people of the great city just before the fall of the republic. This is the aim of the author of A Friend to Caesar, William Stearns Davis, whose careful study of the classical age has here its fine fruitage.

The hero of the well-written tale is young Quintus Livius Drusus.

This youth is a brave, honest, manly fellow, who was betrothed in his childhood to Cornelia, the daughter of his father's friend. At the time of this home-coming, he had not seen her for four years, and remembered her "as a bright-eyed, merry little girl, who had an arch way of making all to mind her." When the carriage came to the place where the two roads forked leading to the two adjacent estates, Drusus alighted and took the one to Cornelia's home. He found her in the grove, where she was idly dreaming the hours away. "She was only sixteen, but in the warm Italian clime that age had brought her maturity. No one would have said that she was beautiful, from the point of view of mere sensuous beauty. Rather, she was handsome, as became the daughter of Cornelia and Claudii. She was tall; her hair, which was bound in a plain knot on the back of her head, was dark—almost black; her eyes were large, grey, lustrous, and on occasion could be proud and angry."

There are the two young people whose love story runs through the stirring scenes of the book. The character of Caesar is presented as that of a true lover of his country, forced by circumstances to make himself a dictator. With him young Drusus threw his fortunes because Caesar only, of all the men he knew, "had an ideal." Of course there are intrigues, plots, murders and fighting, but the love of the two so early promised to each other is pure and sweet and unwearying to the end.

The handsome volume is brought out by the Macmillan company, of New York.

The authors of The Sweepers of the Sea, Mr. Claude H. Wetmore and Robert M. Yost, have invaded Peru, the land of the Incas, for the principal scenes of their story of a strange navy and its adventures. The tale is an imaginative one of future events in which two modern Incas, descendants of that ancient race, restore that nation to its past glories. The brothers, Pedro and Louis Garcia y Garcia, resolve to rescue their beloved land from the onslaught of other nations, and in the course of their wanderings meet with an old Indian who alone knows where the ancient wealth of Peru is hidden. He reveals the secret, and gives over to them the vast treasure, which they devote to the building of a marvellous fleet of warships at the Chincha Islands, off the Peruvian coast, one of the brothers serving as admiral of the Armada, while the other becomes president of his country.

The Sweepers of the Sea is a very interesting and well constructed novel, and one which should win for itself a permanent place in this class of fiction.

Published by The Bowen-Merrill Co., Indianapolis.

A group of stories written by Albert White Vorse, which originally appeared in various magazines, have recently been published in one volume by Drexel Biddle, Philadelphia, under the title, The Laughter of the Sphinx.

The collection of tales make very interesting reading, as they describe scenes amid surroundings unhackneyed in the world of fiction. The stories are of the frozen North, and of expeditions to the Arctic regions where the cold, the darkness, and the isolation from fellow beings tend to bring out in the human creature some of the savage elements which are repressed by civilization. The Eskimos play an important part in the narratives, and are depicted as a simple, peaceable, and superstitious race, designated by the explorers as the "Huskies."

There are a number of illustrations by F. W. Stokes, the artist- member of the various Arctic expeditions, which serve to make more vivid the background of the word-pictures of the text. In addition to the novelty of the scene of action, the excellent literary style of the stories should recommend them to many readers.

A new edition of Lloyd Brice's novel Lady Blanche's Salon, A Story of Some Souls, has recently been issued by Harper and Brothers, New York.

The frequenters of her ladyship's drawing-room were dubbed by her husband, the matter-of-fact Sir John, as the "ghosts," and represented each in his own person a phase of thought that went to make up the life of the great world about them. Among them was an unfrocked Priest, a Positivist, a Parsee, a Jewish rabbi, two artists, a poet, a dramatist, and the friend of the family who tells the story. These people, whom the hostess called "her Souls," generally presented themselves each Thursday evening, and the reunions justified Lady Blanche's claim to a salon, which designation aroused the amusement and contempt of Sir John, who remarked to the friend of the household: "Her salon indeed, she ought to call them seances and the company ghosts, for they are all the ghosts of expired hopes."

It is an unusual and cleverly written little volume, in which the author presents certain theories connected with the philosophy of life in an entertaining manner, and the book is one which attracted considerable attention upon its first appearance.

The Hon. Jere Clemens is not likely to win fame and glory in the world of historical fiction by the publishing of his novel, The American Colonel. The book is, in every sense of the word, a disappointment, as the opening chapters hold out a promise of excellence which is not fulfilled by the following pages of the romance.

The tale is one of the American Revolution, and of the great rivalry between Aaron Burr and Alexander Hamilton. Burr is the hero of the story, and is pictured as a brave soldier, a devoted patriot, and a brilliant lawyer, who, throughout his life, was the object of calumnies and persecutions which pursued him to the grave. Of Alexander Hamilton, Mr. Clemens has the following to say: "The more I studied his character, the more I became convinced that the world never presented such a combination of greatness and of meanness, of daring courage and of vile malignity, of high aspirings and of low hypocrisy. Shrewd, artful and unscrupulous, there were no means he would not employ to accomplish his ends—no tool too base to be used when its services were needful."

The volume is published by the Wolfe Publishing Co., Akron, Ohio.

Bequeathed is the title of the latest novel from the pen of Beatrice Whitby which the Harpers have recently published. It is a love story, with no purpose unless it be to show the difference it makes in the life of a strong man, when the one to whom he has given a love whose length and breadth and depth are unmeasured suddenly passes into the unknown land whence he cannot summon her to return.

Mr. Harold Richard Vynne has revived what might be called ancient history when he sets the opening scenes of his satirical novel in the Midway of the World's Fair in Chicago. He entitles his book The Woman That's Good, but the good woman is made conspicuous by the comparatively small part she plays in his story. Mr. Vynne must have been in the condition of the man who said: "I hates everything what lives," when he composed his latest contribution to literature, and one must judge that the work was at least commenced some time ago from the contents of the first chapters and the character of Marie St. Judas, who is, without doubt, a copy of that mysterious writer, Marie St. Felix, who passed into oblivion some time ago.

The volume is weighty and represents a great amount of labor, which from a literary standpoint is well done, but the story itself is not particularly new or interesting, though Mr. Vynne's eulogy of the "Good Woman" is to be commended.

Published by Rand, McNally & Co., Chicago.

An interesting book for the farmers of the state is the History of Ohio Agriculture, by Professor Charles William Burkett, which comes from The Rumford Press, Concord, New Hampshire. The writer has prepared the work, he says, believing that to the farmer, more than to any other, Ohio owes her greatness.

In 1650 Ohio was an unbroken forest, and it was not until 1832 that agriculture can be said to have commenced as an industry. At this time the Ohio Canal was completed, and with this way of reaching the markets, the landowners began to pay attention to the cultivation of the soil.

The story is divided into three parts, as follows:

Prehistoric or Indian agriculture, from pre-historic times to 1788.

Early Agriculture, 1788-1832.

Modern Agriculture, 1832-present.

In the first chapter the author describes the soil and climate of the state, as gathered from the study of the best authorities. Then come the stories of Indian life; a description of the people who made the first permanent settlements; an enumeration of the canals, railroads and turnpikes; the principal farm crops; the state's Horticulture and Forestry—in short, everything connected with the farming industry.

The frontispiece is a portrait of Norton S. Townshend, M. D., the father, so-called, of agriculture in America, who died in Columbus in 1895. There are other portraits and illustrations.

Books Recieved.

From Small, Maynard & Company, Boston:

A Woman's Paris. $1.25;

Up in Maine. By Holman F. Day. $1.00; and

Robert Browning. By Arthur Waugh. 75 cents.

From Macmillan & Company, New York:

History of the Theory of Sovereignty Since Rousseau. By C. E. Merriam, jr., Ph. D.;

History of Military Pension Legislation in the United States. By William Henry Glasson, Ph. D.;

Colonial Immigration Laws. By Emberson Edward Proper, A. M.; and

The Web of Life. By Robert Herrick. $1.50.

From the Lathrop Publishing Company, Boston:

Eben Holden. By Irving Bacheller. $1.50.

From McClure, Phillips & Co., New York:

The Trust Problem. By Jeremiah W. Jenks, Ph. D. $1.00.

From A. S. Barnes & Co., New York:

Joel Dorman Steele. By Mrs. George Archibald. $1.00.

From T. S. Denison, Chicago:

Jonathan's New Boys. By Pythias Damon. 25 cents.

From L. C. Page and company, Boston:

A Georgian Actress. By Pauline Bradford Mackie. $1.50;

God the King, My Brother. By Mary F. Nixon. $1.25; and

The Golden Fleece. By Amedee Achard. $1.50.

Painful Periods

are overcome by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Fifty thousand happy women testify to this in grateful letters to Mrs. Pinkham.

Menstruation is a severe strain on a woman's vitality. If it is painful something is wrong which

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

will promptly set right; if excessive or irregular write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for advice.

Evidence abounds that Mrs. Pinkham's advice and medicine have for many years been helping women to be strong. No other advice is so unvaryingly accurate, no other medicine has such a record of cure.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Two Philanthropists.

This is the story of Cuthbert and Clifford.

Cuthbert and Clifford were originally boys, but in time they grew up to manhood, and then they resolved to devote themselves to the welfare of the human race.

Cuthbert, accordingly, studied and became a sociologist, and gave advice to the poor.

Clifford, on the other hand, studied and became a lawyer, and sold his advice to large corporations, and gave the proceeds to the poor.

Moral—There is more than one way to skin a cat.—Detroit Journal.

Not a New Woman.

Penelope—What made George and Alice break their engagement?

Clarissa—He complained that she was too "effeminate" for the present day.—Brooklyn Life.

Time Saver.

Parke—Your wife tells me you have just bought her a new wheel.

Lane—Yes. She can now run home from the golf links and see the children occasionally.—Detroit Free Press.

Off the Track.

This means disaster and death when applied to a fast express train. It is equally serious when it refers to people whose blood is disordered and who consequently have pimples and sores, bad stomachs, deranged kidneys, weak nerves and that tired feeling. Hood's Sarsaparilla puts the wheels back on the track by making pure, rich blood and curing these troubles.

Constipation is cured by Hood's Pills. 25c.

SENT FREE TO MEN

A Most Remarkable Remedy That Quickly Restores Lost Vigor To Men.

A Free Trial Package Sent by Mail To All Who Write.

Free trial packages of a most remarkable remedy are being mailed to all who will write the State Medical Institute. They cured so many men who had battled for years against the mental and physical suffering of lost manhood that the Institute has decided to distribute free trial packages to all who write. It is a home treatment, and all men who suffer with any form of sexual weakness resulting from youthful folly, premature loss of strength and memory, weak back, varicocele or emaciation of parts can now cure themselves at home.

The remedy has a peculiarly grateful effect of warmth and seems to act direct to the desired location, giving strength and development just where it is needed. It cures all the ills and troubles that come from years of misuse of the natural functions and has been an absolute success in all cases. A request to the State Medical Institute, 347 Elektron Building, Fort Wayne, Indiana, stating that you desire one of their free trial packages, will be complied with promptly. The Institute is desirous of reaching that great class of men who are unable to leave home to be treated, and the free sample will enable them to see how easy it is to be cured of sexual weakness when the proper remedies are employed. The Institute make no restrictions. Any man who writes will be sent a free sample, carefully sealed in a plain package so that its recipient need have no fear of embarrassment or publicity. Readers are requested to write without delay.

COMBINATION SETTEE AND BOOKCASE

The girl with an artistic eye will see in the novel design of the accompanying cut a charming arrangement for her own dainty room.

The book shelves are very simply made and with the aid of the home carpenter may be constructed at a small expense.

Ordinary pine, stained to match the woodwork of the room, is the material used. The cushions on the seats are upholstered in gay cretonne or dull shades of denim, according to the tone of the woodwork.

The book shelves may be made separate from the two seats if it is desired

to make the whole piece more readily movable.

An oak stain of forest green and the cushions of Pompeiian red is a very effective combination for this arrangement. If carried out in whitewood, pale green cretonne covered with pink roses is very lovely.

No Need To Cross.

Booker T. Washington told the following story of a member of the "po'h white trash" who endeavored to cross a stream by means of a ferry owned by a black man:

"Uncle Mose," said the white man, "I want to cross, but I ain't got no money."

Uncle Mose scratched his head. "Doan' you got money 't all?" he queried.

"No," said the wayfaring stranger, "I haven't a cent."

"But it done cost you but 3c," insisted Uncle Mose, "ter cross de ferry."

"I know," said the white man, "but I haven't got the 3c."

Uncle Mose was in a quandary. "Boss," he said, "I done tole you what. 'Er man what's got no 3c am jes' ez well off on dis side er de river as on de odder."—Cleveland Leader.

Prepared for Emergencies.

First Masher—Why do you hang two thermometers in the window?

Second Masher—My dear fellah, one is for the heat and the other is for the cold, you know. You're not so well up in astronomy as I thought you were.

An Enthusiastic View.

"What a popular man Roosevelt seems to be."

"Popular! Say, there's a man who could run for everything on both tickets!"—Chicago Record.

PATHETIC CASE OF LARRY

Juvenile Reformers Say Few Children Are Really Bad at Heart.

The late deeply lamented Mrs. Stevens, associated with Hull house and with the juvenile court, said that the major part of her effort was directed toward the readjustment of the affairs of the young culprits who were released from punishment under her recognizance, says the Chicago Chronicle.

"For example," she once said, "there

MRS. STEVENS AND LARRY.

was the case of Larry. Larry was up for stealing bananas, and I learned that he had been doing it habitually, and in spite of the warnings of the fruit men who suffered most from his depredations. So I took Larry home with me from the police court and asked him why he insisted on doing a thing like that. He said he was hungry. I asked him why. He said he had a home and a mother, but no father; that his mother worked in a restaurant and that he went to school. She kept her door locked and took the key with her, and when he came out of school he had to run around by himself until she came home, which was 9 o'clock at night. She ate at the restaurant, but she cooked his meals at home. Only she was often very tired and so did not cook much. It was very cold weather, and it was evident that cold, insufficient and half-cooked food was at the bottom of Larry's offending.

"I visited his home. It was up a broken flight of outside stairs at the rear and above a beer saloon. In front was a shoemaker's family, German, who lived very comfortably. Larry's mother was not at home, so I called on the neighbor German woman. She said that sometimes Larry came in and sat by her fire, and that once in a while he stayed to supper with them. She would like to have him stay all the time, she said, if she could only afford it, but the truth was she had difficulty in feeding her own children, and her husband would be angry if he found the boy too often at his home.

"I visited the restaurant where the mother worked. She felt very bad about the way in which Larry lived, but said, dully, that she didn't see any way to mend matters. She didn't dare let him in the house alone to build and keep up fires. I suggested that she pay the German woman a small sum—$1 a week—for allowing Larry the privilege of sitting by her fire after school and eating at her supper table. This satisfied the cobbler and delighted the cobbler's wife, who had really been much distressed at the situation. I urged the necessity of Larry having a good big bowl of hot porridge in the morning, and his mother promised that he should have it, and Larry told me that he did.

"Then I went to school and found that Larry could get something for 5 cents a day every noon that would stay his stomach, so to speak. The mother also consented to this, and seemed happy and surprised that the difficulties could be so easily adjusted. She had thought the case hopeless. She had accepted it as a part of the inevitable hardness of her lot. Saturdays Larry was with us a good part of the time, and Sundays he was in church at least a third of the day. I got Larry to promise that whenever he was cold or hungry he would come and tell me and I would help him out some way.

"This is an example of the manner in which the work of redeeming these juvenile offenders—poor souls, most of them are only offended against—is carried on. A person from the outside frequently sees clearer than the members of the family, and if the family consents to an arrangement the trouble is usually adjusted. Almost everybody has good intentions—certainly almost every one means to do well by his or her children, but poverty and hard luck take the spirit out of men and women. They give up trying to make their lot better. They submit to everything and become fatalistic. As for bad children—well, really bad children are rare. They are mostly bad because they are put in a wrong light."

HIS HUGGING WAS TOO ENTHUSIASTIC

John Holdersbach has been sued in a San Francisco court for hugging Mrs. Hirt, of that city, and breaking one of her ribs during the operation. Five thousand dollars is the amount of damages claimed. In her complaint, Mrs. Hirt says she was alone one day when Holdersbach called, and while pleasantly chatting with her guest, who was an old friend, she was suddenly seized by him about the waist with "great force and violence," as the complaint avers, "and against her will, protest, resistance and outcry."

HE BROKE A RIB.

Defendant proceeded to "hug her with great and irresistible strength and violence two or three times, breaking one of her ribs and greatly stunning, shocking and bruising her body," the complaint continues, and causing her great bodily and mental pain, resulting in nervous prostration.

Because Mrs. Hirt is alleged to have been prevented from attending to her household duties, and on account of the mental and bodily pain she suffered, she asks judgment against the defendant in the sum of $5,000.

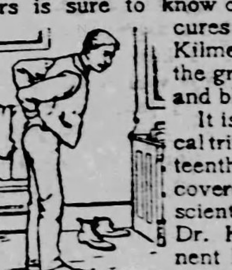
A CHILD ENJOYS

The pleasant flavor, gentle action, and soothing effect of Syrup of Figs, when in need of a laxative, and if the father or mother be costive or bilious, the most gratifying results follow its use; so that it is the best family remedy known, and every family should have a bottle. Manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co.

DO YOU GET UP WITH A LAME BACK?

Kidney Trouble Makes You Miserable.

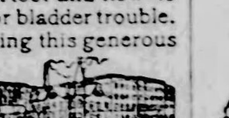
Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful



cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in promptly curing lame back, kidney, bladder, uric acid troubles and Bright's Disease, which is the worst form of kidney trouble.

Dr. Kilmer's **Swamp-Root** is not recommended for everything but if you have kidney, liver or bladder trouble it will be found just the remedy you need. It has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless too poor to purchase relief and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The regular fifty cent and dollar sizes are sold by all good druggists.



Home of Swamp-Root.

The Sunday School.

LESSON 6, AUGUST 5, 1900.

Jesus and the Children.

Matt. 18:1-14.

Read Matt. 17:22-27. Compare Mark 9:33-50. Memory verses: 12-14.

Golden Text: Suffer the little children to come unto me, and forbid them not; for of such is the kingdom of God.—Mark 10:14.

1. At the same time came the disciples unto Jesus, saying, Who is the greatest in the kingdom of heaven?

2. And Jesus called a little child unto Him, and set him in the midst of them,

3. And said, Verily I say unto you, Except ye be converted, and become as little children, ye shall not enter into the kingdom of heaven.

4. Whosover therefore shall humble himself as this little child, the same is greatest in the kingdom of heaven.

5. And whoso shall receive one such little child in my name receiveth me.

6. But whoso shall offend one of these little ones which believe in me, it were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck, and that he were drowned in the depth of the sea.

7. Woe unto the world because of offences! For it must needs be that offences come; but woe to that man by whom the offence cometh!

8. Wherefore if thy hand or thy foot offend thee, cut them off, and cast them from thee; it is better for thee to enter into life halt or maimed, rather than having two hands or two feet to be cast into everlasting fire.

9. And if thine eye offend thee, pluck it out, and cast it from thee; it is better for thee to enter into life with one eye, rather than having two eyes to be cast into hell fire.

10. Take heed that ye despise not one of these little ones; for I say unto you, That in heaven their angels do always behold the face of my Father which is in heaven.

11. For the Son of man is come to save that which was lost.

12. How think ye? If a man have a hundred sheep, and one of them be gone astray, doth he not leave the ninety-nine, and goeth into the mountains and seeketh that which is gone astray?

13. And if so be that he find it, verily I say unto you, he rejoiceth more of that sheep, than of the ninety and nine which went not astray.

14. Even so it is not the will of our Father which is in heaven, that one of these little ones should perish.

Material: Matt. 17:14 to 18; Mark 9:14-50; Luke 9:37-50.

The Lesson Story.

On the way to Capernaum, the 12 fell to discussing the question which of them was the greatest. They little thought that Jesus knew what they were talking about. Apparently they wanted Jesus to decide this question, so when they got into the house they asked him, "Who is the greatest in the kingdom of heaven?" Mark, they did not ask, "Which of us is the greatest in the kingdom?" for I think they were ashamed to put it in that way. But I have no doubt that they fully expected him at once to indicate one of their own number as soon to enjoy the distinction. Imagine, then, their surprise when he asked them what it was that they had been disputing about on the road. To this they were ashamed to make reply. Then Jesus called a little child that was in the room to him, and, setting the child by his side, he told them that, unless they became like that little child, they would not so much as get into the kingdom, much less be great in it. Then the Master went on to warn them that, if they wanted to get into that kingdom, they must "cut off" many things which would hinder them in their efforts. Then he again came back to the subject of the little children, and told them that it was not God's will that one of the little ones should perish, but that God would care for them as a shepherd cared for his sheep, and would seek them out if they were lost.

Application.

This lesson has two distinct practical truths, and the teacher will have to choose between them. The first relates to the sin of selfishness. The trouble with the disciples was that each one wanted to be first. So fervent was this desire that I suspect, if we could have heard them argue, it would have amazed us. Each one pushed his own claim, and used such arguments to advance it as seemed to him to be forceful. But I suspect that not one of them said, "No, I ought not to be first, for I am not worthy." But we need not go to those of mature years to find this struggle for self-advancement. It is apparent among children as well. Watch them as they play, and it will not be long before you notice that there is some kind of strife as to which one shall enjoy a given privilege. Only this week I asked one of four children to whom I should give a fine popgun that I had. His prompt response was, "To me!" (Need I say that he did not get it?) In this matter Jesus sets the true example for all, for he came not to get, but to give; not to be first, but last; not to be ministered to, but to minister. Let the teacher press on the class this Christlike way of action, if they would be like him whom they call their Master.

The other thought is that of the love of God for children. The whole lesson is full of it, especially verses 10 to 14. Now, it is a fact that God loves all children, though many parents teach that God loves only the good children. Correct this impression, and try to make the class realize that God loves them, good or bad. Is there not danger in such teaching? No, for it is the truth? Then teach that since God's love to us is so great, we ought all the more to love him in return. Furthermore, teach that though the child is small, God never forgets it, as we sometimes do. A child's interests are as much to God as are those of a man. Surely, if he cares for the sparrows, will he not care for a child, who is of much more value than a sparrow? Let the children, then, be encouraged to take all their wants and sorrows to God, and tell of them, feeling sure that he will care for them, and do all that is right to help them.

Questions.

To be Assigned in Advance.—When Jesus came down from the Mount of Transfiguration, who asked his help? (Luke 9:38, 39). Why were not the disciples able to help the man. What was the matter with the boy? (Luke 9:39). What did Jesus do for the father? How did the people feel when they saw Jesus' power? (Luke 9:43).

For Use in the Class.—What question were the disciples discussing by the way? What question did Jesus ask them when they came to him? Whom did Jesus call to his side? What did he then say to his disciples? To whom did Jesus compare God, in verses 12, 13? Does God love all children, good or bad? If God loves us, how ought we to feel towards him? Do you love him with all your heart? How do you show this love?

(Editor's Note.—A leaflet containing helpful suggestions as to the use of pictures and other working methods, for teachers of junior classes who follow Dr. Schauffler's helps will be mailed free, upon request, by the Editor of the Sunday School Times.)—A. F. Schauffler, D. D., in Sunday School Times, New York City.

STORY DENIED CONCERNING THE CZAR

A story that has gone the rounds of the newspapers relating to the episode of Emperor Alexander II. of Russia, and one of his sentries on Easter morning 1880, when the sentry responded to the customary Easter greeting of the emperor, "Christ is risen," with "No in-

EMPEROR ALEXANDER AND THE SENTRY.

deed he is not," brought forth a vigorous denial from an attache of the Russian consulate, says the Chicago Chronicle. It was stated that the sentry was banished to Siberia and after six years of suffering in the mines was pardoned by the present Emperor Nicholas II in consequence of the entreaties of his wife, the empress.

"The absurdity of the statement, as far as it relates to the banishment and the pardon by Nicholas II becomes evident by the fact that at the time of the alleged pardon six years after the episode occurred Nicholas II. was an unmarried youth of 18 years, still czarowitz and having no power to grant the pardon," said O. E. Hagen, of the Russian consulate. "But, leaving this aside, I in 1880 was absolving my military term with the Body Guard lancers in St. Petersburg and therefore know of the incident and all of its consequences.

"Emperor Alexander II, after having received a negative reply to his Easter greeting from the sentry, seemed to be under the impression that the man was confused and did not understand him. He was gracious enough, therefore, to repeat his greeting. At this time the general commanding the Preobrashensk regiment, which had furnished the sentry on that Easter Sunday, whispered to the emperor that the sentry was a Jew, whereupon the emperor passed on without further remark. I am satisfied that he gave the incident no further thought. However, the next day the Grand Duke Vladimir Alexandrovitch, then commanding general of the guard corps, gave all the regiments orders that henceforth none of the sentries on Easter Sunday should be Jews. This order closed the affair. The sentry was never punished, because I saw him frequently on the streets of St. Petersburg afterward."

JOHN BURNS' HINT TO THE DISTURBERS

One of the most unique of England's public men is John Burns, the famous labor member of parliament from one of the manufacturing towns. He commands universal respect, notwithstanding that hosts of Englishmen disagree with him on all political, social and economic matters. When he speaks in the house of commons everybody listens. When he

BURNS QUELLS A DISTURBANCE.

chooses to deliver a pro-Boer address from a platform the hoodlums hesitate so long about disturbing him that they do not disturb him at all. Recently he appeared in Chelsea to make a speech of this kind. Rowdies were on hand to carry out the customary program of breaking windows and heads. Before entering upon his address, Burns lifted his brawny arm into the air and remarked: "I want to say to you fellows who came here to break up this meeting that, while I should like to see the war stop, I'm not a peace-at-any-price man." The pluguglies looked at one another and then at Burns, and seemed to decide that discretion might not be a bad thing to practice under the circumstances. The speech did not arouse so much as a murmer of remonstrance.

Wanted to Be In It, as Usual.

It is understood that most of the fighting against the Chinamen would have to be done on land. Possibly that is why the Oregon went aground.—Buffalo Express.

TO THOSE WHO SUFFER ONLY

I suffered many years from the consequences of youthful indiscretions and violations of the laws of nature. I spent hundreds of dollars with various physicians without getting relieved. Finally, during a trip to the old country I consulted a well known physician in London, and he gave me a medicine which cured me entirely. I let my friends learn of my good luck, and such of them who suffered tried these medicines and became cured. Then I was absolutely convinced that any sufferer could regain his health by the use of this wonderful remedy. The old doctor gave me the prescription, and well knowing that many people would be benefited by its use, I have concluded to offer the same to any of my countrymen who is in need of treatment. I have nothing to sell and do not want any money. I publish this notice only because I believe this information is valuable to sufferers. If in need of this write to-day, enclosing postage for answer, and I will send this prescription sealed, in plain envelope. Charles Johnson, No. 2 Hohman St., Hammond, Ind.

Cures Weak Men Free

INSURES LOVE AND A HAPPY HOME FOR ALL.

How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, night losses, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small, weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send

L. W. KNAPP, M. D.

your name and address to Dr. L. W. Knapp, 1245 Hull Bldg., Detroit, Mich., and he will gladly send the free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from his daily mail show what men think of his generosity:

"Dear Sir:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy, and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sir:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sir:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the recipe as directed and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain sealed envelope. The receipe is free for the asking, and he wants every man to have it.

PATENTS.

Patents IF YOU HAVE AN INVENTION WRITE TO A. S. Pattison, 628 F. St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

AGENTS WANTED.

$75 Month and Expenses; no experience needed; position permanent; self-seller. PEASE MFG. CO., Stat'n 27, Cincinnati, O.

WANTED Reliable men or women to sell our goods to the consumer in communities from 1000 to 10000 population; permanent employment at good pay. Address The Great Eastern Coffee & Tea Co., 301 S. 10th St., St. Louis, Mo.

MEDICAL.

Ladies My Monthly Regulator never fails. BOX FREE. Dr. F. May, Bloomington, Ill.

BED-WETTING CURED. Sample FREE. Dr. F. E. May, Bloomington, Ill.

If You Are **HARD of HEARING** Write J. D. Howe, M. D., Toledo, Ohio, for particulars of a new, simple, successful self-treatment.

CANCER IS CURABLE Write for Free Book of HOME TREATMENT. No Knife, Plaster or Pain. MASON MEDICAL CO., 121 W. 42d St., New York.

FREE TO LADIES A Monthly Regulator that is harmless and CANNOT FAIL. Mrs. B. Rowan, Milwaukee, Wis.

CANCER Its treatment and cure. Send for free book. Drs. Gratigny & Bush, 26 5th and Elm Sts., Cincinnati, O.

BLOOD POISON HAVE YOU Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Aches, Old Sores, Ulcers in Mouth, Hair Falling? Write COOK REMEDY CO. 1717 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill., for proofs of cures. Capital $500,000. We solicit the most obstinate cases. We have cured the worst cases in 15 to 35 days. 100-page Book Free.

HAS NO BEGINNING NOR YET ENDING

A very ingenious bicycle track has been newly invented by two Southerners. While not a circle nor an oval, nor yet kite-shaped, it has neither beginning nor end, and the arrangement of it is such

A NEW BICYCLE TRACK.

that a rider may travel on it for an infinite distance without ever encountering another bicycler coming in the other direction.

One advantage of this style of track, a diagram of which is shown herewith, is that a long stretch of bicycle path is condensed into a very small space. At the same time a continual rotary movement in one direction is avoided, thus preventing dizziness. As will be observed from the diagram, the rider moves in steadily decreasing curves toward the center and then returns over increasing curves until he reaches the outer termination of the track. The word termination, however, is, properly speaking, a misnomer, because a loop at that point carries the bicycle back to the place of starting.—Saturday Evening Post.

No Claret Lemonade for Her.

She was a dream of dainty girlhood, all in softest white, with a great rose-laden hat oh her exquisitely poised head. She was with an elderly man whose features were her own, dipped in several layers of masculine fat. They sat at a table within earshot of me, and he beckoned to a waiter.

"What would you like to drink, Mazie?" he asked, with an indulgent style.

"A claret lemonade."

"What are you going to have?" she asked.

"I think I'll have a stein of beer," he made answer.

"That's all right," said Mazie, and, glancing at the waiter, she delivered her order. "You may bring me a tub of suds, too," she said.

And papa's gasp was drowned in the music of the orchestra.—Washington Post.

The Whale and the Salamander.

A salamander, who hoped to strike oil, went to the brink of the ocean during a shower and earnestly implored a whale to come out of the wet. "Thanks," replied the courteous cetacean, "but I should feel entirely out of my element in your society."

Moral—The above teaches us the propriety of being contented with our lot.

Rapid Transit.

"In the ancient days," said the educated Filipino, "the witches had the power to change man into an insect or reptile."

"I wish one would change me into a centipede," sighed the leader, who had yet 100 miles to run.

PRINCE TUAN AND HIS AMBITION

Prince Tuan, now at the head of the reactionary party in China, is of the imperial family, and a Manchu, of course. He is the fifth son of the Emperor Tao Kuang, and consequently a younger brother of the Emperor Hien Tung, who reigned from 1850 to 1861. The Empress Dowager is consequently Tuan's sister-in-law.

Prince Tuan has resided in Pekin only for about eight years. Because of his love for sports and out-door life, he would not stay in the capital and interest himself in governmental affairs. Con-

PRINCE TUAN.

sequently he spent much of his time in the mountainous provinces of the West and North, where there are always robbers to fight, and very frequently small rebellions to put down. The reason of these insurrections is this. The Chinese officials, being out of close touch with Pekin, impose very heavy taxes, and the people rebel.

There is said to have always been a coolness between Prince Ching and Prince Tuan. This increased after the latter came to Pekin, about 1892, and began to interest himself in governmental affairs. Kwang Su, the present rightful Emperor, is the son of Prince Ching. As soon as Prince Tuan came to Pekin, he began to intrigue for political advancement. Last February, his plottings seemed to be reaching the point of success, when an edict was issued in the name of the Emperor Kwang Su, in which Pu Chun, the son of Prince Tuan, was recognized as the next heir to the imperial throne.

The intention of the Dowager Empress was, without doubt, to depose Kwang Su and elevate Pu Chun to the throne. What influence was brought to bear upon her by Prince Tuan can only be conjectured. But the plan was frustrated by the loyalty of the younger and more progressive element amoung the Chinese in the provinces, which manifested itself powerfully, and by the protests of the British minister at Pekin. So the matter was postponed until some more favorable time.

Like all the Chinese princes, Prince Tuan is very wealthy. Many a viceroy and prince of the empire is possessed of fabulous riches. Tuan has spent his money very freely, it is alleged, in promoting the Boxer movement and in arming the members. In one province alone it is alleged that he and his party have spent $10,000,000 for these objects.

The accounts of the Boxer movement are conflicting, but this much may be considered correct. It is an organization to preserve the old ideas of Chinese exclusiveness. The Celestials look upon all foreigners with immeasurable scorn, calling them "foreign devils." The masses are opposed to all Western innovations. They want no railroads, no mines opened, no foreign merchants, no missionaries nor mission schools. "China for the Chinese; death to the foreign devils!" is the Boxer cry. That society aims by force to accomplish all these things; including the slaughter of all foreigners in the country, and the permanent prevention of the coming in of any others.

The Chinese name of this society is written with three Chinese characters, which mean, "Righteousness, Justice and Fists." The Chinese ideas of the two former can be judged from the declared purposes of the Boxers; and the word "fists" signifies that these purposes are to be carried out by the use of the hands, or fists; that is, by force.

Prince Tuan, it is alleged, was placed at the head of the Tsung li Yamen, or Chinese foreign office, some six weeks ago, instead of Prince Ching. He secretly fomented the Boxer uprising, and at what he deemed the proper juncture placed himself at the head of the movement. He is playing to have his son, Pu Chun, elevated to the throne, and to take the place as the real controller of Chinese affairs which has so long been held by the Empress Dowager.

In the absence of reliable news as to what has happened in Pekin during the last two weeks or more, it is impossible to say how far he has succeeded. That he is still in power, and has an enormous army under his control, appears certain. It is said this force aggregates 950,000 men.

Meanwhile the insurrection is spreading over the empire. It moves so steadily as to show that there is a supreme head; and this can be none other than Prince Tuan. Under his orders, the army has invaded Russian territory, which is a direct declaration of war against that power. Each day the movement of which he is the head becomes more alarming, and it seems certain that the entire empire will be involved. This is portentous; for it means that fully one-third of the human race has risen to battle against progress and civilization.

Is Prince Tuan to become the Attila of the new century?

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, JULY 26, 1900.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO............Publishers.
ROBINSON LOCKE ....Editor.

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID:
Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.
SPECIMEN COPIES sent, postpaid, free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address,
THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 173,000

REPUBLICAN NATIONAL TICKET

For President,
WILLIAM M'KINLEY.
For Vice President,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

HERE'S YOUR CHANCE.

We want campaign clubs of three-months' subscribers. The Blade will discuss the issues of the campaign fully and exhaustively, and it will be invaluable to all who desire to understand the political situation.

Send for our special terms to for three-months' campaign clubs. You can raise one in your locality of 100 names or more; and on the terms we offer you can make $5 to $10 for yourself in a single day.

Drop us a postal card, addressed "The Blade, Toledo, Ohio," and ask for our special campaign terms. Be sure to write your name, postoffice and state very plainly.

OUR PARIS PORTFOLIOS.

Part No. 11 is now ready, and will be mailed as fast as ordered. We can yet supply early numbers to any who desire to begin the series. The views are growing in interest, and orders are increasing.

UNPREPARED FOR WAR.

The artillery of the United States needs reorganization badly. The Spanish war showed this, and in the army bill prepared by Secretary Root last year, proper provision for this arm of the service was made. Congress, however, dawdled over the matter, and the army bill was not passed. Now comes the Chinese crisis, and the weakness of this important arm of the service is revealed.

The field artillery of the United States army consists, all told, of sixteen batteries, with a total of 96 guns. Compare this with the equipment of European armies. Germany has, in her field artillery, 3,912 guns, Russia 3,444, France 3,048, Italy 1,500, England 1,256, while the artillery of even Sweden, Bulgaria, Servia and Portugal each exceed ours.

Why should the United States be in such a condition of unpreparedness for possible war? Readiness to meet any warlike exigency is one of the surest guarantees of peace. We were taught that lesson in the Spanish war. We admire the Boers for their sagacious foresight in being prepared with an ample supply of modern seige guns and field artillery, the most modern long-range magazine rifles and an ample supply of smokeless powder. We note with wonder how well China has learned the lesson, since the war with Japan, that modern equipment is an absolute necessity. Yet we take no steps to arm ourselves properly, or to utilize the principle we fully understand, that modern warfare needs modern arms.

Our army now in the field is equipped with the Krag-Jorgensen magazine rifles; our navy is properly equipped with modern guns; but our field artillery is but a skeleton. Furthermore, if a war should come requiring us to put a large volunteer army in the field, we could not equip the men with new arms. We could put into the hands of the infantry only the old Springfield rifle, limited in range, and using black powder. It would be murder to send men so equipped against an enemy with Mausers or other long-range, smokeless powder rifles.

It is the senseless cry of "miliarism" which has held back proper preparations. The theory that a volunteer army is all right, while a regular army is easily turned into a weapon of despotism, is the wildest folly that ever found currency among the American people. And back of it is an equally absurd postulate —that any man chosen to the Presidency, be he Democrat, or Republican, or Populist, or what not, has in himself the possibility of a despot aiming to subvert the republic.

Such ideas are the wildest folly; yet they have been current among a part of the American people ever since the first Presidency. Washington was fiercely accused by his political foes, all through his two terms, of aiming to make himself a king. President Grant was accused of desiring to become an emperor. How absurd this all seems now, with reference to either man! Every one realizes that both men were animated by the highest patriotism, and that these cries were sheer partisanism, designed to influence the uneducated and unthinking. The danger to the republic is not from usurpation of power by a President, but from anarchical and socialistic outbreaks from the lowest strata of our population.

THE KENTUCKY CAMPAIGN.

The nomination of Governor Beckham by the Democracy of Kentucky for their leader in the gubernatorial contest this year makes the Goebel law a clean-cut issue. Beckham, as candidate for lieutenant governor on the ticket with Goebel last year, was a hearty supporter of that infamous measure, and in an official way profited by its workings. Because of this he will be antagonized by a large number of the most influential Democrats in that state, and the chances are good that, with the Goebel law the supreme issue, John W. Yerkes will be the next governor of the Blue Grass commonwealth.

Clark, of Montana, is announced as the "angel" of the Democratic campaign. He will furnish the funds for Bryan. His delegation was seated at Kansas City in consequence of a promise on his part to finance the Nebraska wind-bag.

MR. CONGER'S TELEGRAM.

At last the civilized world has news from Pekin which is authentic. On Friday a cable was received from Minister Conger, evidently the outcome of the earnest efforts of Minister Wu to obtain definite information. It shows that the foreigners of the legations were probably still all alive on Wednesday, the 18th. They are beleaguered in the British legation, under a constant storm of shot and shell from the Chinese troops. And it ends with this pathetic appeal: "Quick relief only can prevent general massacre."

There is yet hope that the ministers and legation staffs may be saved, but it is faint. However, nothing should be allowed to stand in the way of quick action. Whatever forces can be mustered at Tien-Tsin and Taku should be thrown forward in the effort to rescue them. A Japanese army of 15,000 men was reported on Wednesday as landing at Taku. The chancelleries of the world should order every man and every gun available to push forward on the road to Pekin.

THE LEGATIONS IN PEKIN.

It is fervently hoped that the latest advices from China are true—that the members of the different legations are being protected by imperial troops from the rage of Prince Tuan and the Boxers, and that they are reasonably safe. For, if this be not true, the chances are that they will speedily be slaughtered, if that fate has not yet befallen them since the last report, which was that they were still safe on July 20.

It is evident that the relief column can not reach Pekin in time to save them, unless they are under military protection. The allied troops can not start for Tien Tsin until some time early in August—almost two weeks hence. And the march to the capital will not be a holiday parade. An immense Chinese army holds the road, and the long march of eighty-nine miles will be, in all probability, a series of battles. Though the Boxers are reported as having withdrawn from the vicinity of Tien Tsin, and as being demoralized by their recent defeat, it is too much to hope that they will leave open the route to the capital.

And when the allied forces shall reach the capital, it can not be captured without a siege and severe fighting. The walls are enormous, the gates defended by modern artillery. Only the heaviest siege guns could make any impression on the mighty defenses, and these could not be brought up until the route to Pekin is in foreign possession, and the railway from Tien Tsin rebuilt. All this will take time—and time is precious.

The situation of the foreign legations is therefore hopeless, unless they are under adequate protection by the Chinese imperial government. It is impossible for the relief force to save them.

HAY'S "NEW DIPLOMACY."

The professed skepticism of European cabinets regarding the authenticity of the message from Minister Conger is partly due to a feeling of jealousy. The diplomats of Europe sneer at what they call the "shirt-sleeve diplomacy" of the United States. To acknowledge that the frank methods of our State department succeeded in ending the suspense by obtaining authentic news from the beleaguered legations is very distasteful to European chancelleries.

Every American citizen may well be proud of Secretary Hay and the "new diplomacy." The difference between it and the practice of European diplomats lies in its absolute sincerity. Our State department, in dealing with such negotiations, simply tells the truth; it states what the United States government demands, and frankly makes known its purposes. It is "new" diplomacy from the European standpoint, which handles such negotiations in secrecy, and with a cloud of misrepresentation, intended to deceive the other party as to its ultimate purposes.

To Secretary Hay belongs the credit of the American method, and its triumphs are the best testimony to its success. His first diplomatic work goes back to the time of Cleveland's noted Venezuelan message. Bayard was our ambassador at the court of St. James. He persisted in doubting Mr. Cleveland's sincerity, and gave the British foreign office to understand that it was merely an election document. Though Mr. Hay is a Republican, Mr. Cleveland sent him to England as an unofficial representative, to place the President's real views before Lord Salisbury. He brought the negotiations to a successful issue, and a difficulty which promised war was settled by arbitration.

Another recent notable achievement of Secretary Hay's was the securing of the pledge from all the great powers of Europe of the open door to Chinese trade—that is, that United States commerce should be admitted at any Chinese port under foreign control on the same terms as any other nation. This was a diplomatic triumph of the first class. In the present crisis in that country, Secretary Hay's policy for dealing with it has been adopted by the European powers. His latest triumph was in opening communication with the besieged legations in Pekin. The new diplomacy, his method, is simply energetic, straightforward and truthful dealing with foreign affairs.

The number of eminent men that shied from that Democratic nomination for governor of Kentucky, is an indication as to how the state is likely to go in November. Beckham, the successor to Pretender Goebel, could have been defeated had Kentucky Democracy been its ancient self. Kentucky is as safe for McKinley and Roosevelt as is Iowa or Maine.

Will any German-American citizen feel aggrieved over "militarism" when he sees American soldiers marching to Pekin to rescue Minister Conger, side by side with German troops going to avenge the foul murder of Baron Von Ketteler?

Now it develops that the G. A. R. long ago invited Bryan to attend the national encampment at Chicago, and he declined. Will Mayor Carter Harrison subside and be good?

The name Roosevelt means "field of roses." This perhaps has something to do with his rosy views of life, and that cheery optimism which endears him to the people.

BRYAN ON THE CHINESE CRISIS.

Mr. Bryan has felt himself obliged to discuss the Chinese question, and define his position thereon. In doing the latter, he says that "every one believes that it is the duty of our government to protect the lives and property of American citizens residing in China." Presumably he includes himself in the phrase "every one." He adds: "I have no doubt that the administration will do so." Mr. Bryan has neglected to read the newspapers if he does not know that the administration is taking every step possible in this direction, and that the blood of gallant Americans, both of the Ninth infantry and of the marine corps, has already stained the soil of China in the effort to reach the beleaguered capital and rescue the American legation and others.

Among the "ifs" with which he interlards his remarks, Mr. Bryan expresses the view that the Chinese hostility toward foreigners should not be directed against American citizens, and will not be, if our nation "makes it known that it has no desire to grab land or trespass upon the rights of China." In the latter clause, Mr. Bryan either again displays his ignorance of events, or is reluctant to give the government credit for what it has done. The position of the United States was made known to the world, including China, weeks ago. This government declared it had no desire for territorial acquisition; that it would devote its efforts to the protection of the persons and property of American citizens, and to punishing those responsible for murder or outrage upon Americans. But the result has not been what Mr. Bryan imagines. The blind rage of the barbarous Boxers makes no distinction among foreigners, and the peril in Pekin is as great for Americans as it is for Europeans.

Mr. Bryan appears to misconceive the Chinese as he does the Filipinos. He looks upon them as a civilized and enlightened people, instead of bloodthirsty barbarians. He makes the same mistake as to the Tagalos. Aguinaldo plotted for an uprising in Manila, to massacre all foreigners, especially the Americans, and promised his followers that they should loot the city. Gen. Otis's foreknowledge of this enabled him to thwart the bloody atrocity planned by Aguinaldo. There was not force enough at Pekin to check the Boxers. That is the only difference between the two cases. Aguinaldo's proclamation was in meaning exactly the same as the order of Prince Tuan for the slaughter of all foreigners and the pillage of their property. Aguinaldo's followers are the Boxers of the Philippines.

THE PRESIDENT AND CHINA.

The great mass of Americans are intensely loyal and patriotic. This applies to all classes and all political beliefs. Men may differ on policies and issues, but when a national calamity or national danger is threatened there is a closing up of the ranks and all become Americans.

This is now true in regard to affairs in China and their relations to the United States. What course this government should pursue is not a question of politics. If treaty obligations have been broken, if Americans have been killed and American property destroyed, then there is but one thing to be done, and that is to exact a heavy indemnity from the Chinese government.

And it is equally the duty of the government at this time to lend its aid to restore order in that country by sending troops to co-operate with those of other nations. To do less would be mean, cowardly and inhuman.

The administration has made the purpose of the government plain by declaring that this country does not desire war with China and that we are not in the land-grabbing business, but that, quoting from President McKinley's speech of acceptance, "the best efforts of the administration shall be given to the immediate purpose of protecting the lives of our citizens who are in peril, with the ultimate object of the peace and welfare of China, the safeguarding of all our treaty rights and the maintenance of those principles of impartial intercourse to which the civilized world is pledged."

To such a course what true American can object? The most peaceful citizen can not be content with less, and those less peacefully inclined can not, in wisdom, demand more.

The claptrap of politicians will not swerve the American people from their plain duty, neither will it lead them to condemn the course of the President, which all must agree is wise, just and patriotic.

A TWO-BILLION COUNTRY.

The foreign commerce of the United States for the fiscal year ended June 30, is $320,000,000 heavier than that for 1899, which was the previous record-breaker. An increase of 16 2-3 per cent is a most notable one. The total foots up almost two and a quarter billion dollars in value. Of this the export trade was $1,394,000,000, which is 163 millions in excess of the largest exports in any previous year.

The imports show their greatest gain in crude articles to be used in manufacturing—that is raw materials for our industries, not produced in the United States. These form nearly one-half of the total imports. They foot up 400 millions in our total imports amounting to 849 millions. This, in connection with the enormous increase in our manufactured exports, show that the United States is on the high road to become the manufacturer for the world—or at least to the first place among industrial nations.

The fiscal year just closed will be notable in our history as the first in which our foreign trade has passed the two-billion mark. It is not long since the then President, Benjamin Harrison, pithily remarked that "this is a billion-dollar country;" yet since then we have become a more than two-billion dollar nation.

The few Gold Democrats who are engaged in chloroforming their consciences in order to enable them to swallow the Kansas City platform will be more than offset by the thousands who are satisfied with the present administration and the prosperity it has brought them. They are not willing to kill the fowl that laid the golden egg.

Why are Democrats making so much ado over the acquisition of the Philippines? Did not Mr. Bryan urge the ratification of the treaty?

It will matter little what policy the administration may pursue toward the Chinese trouble: the Democracy may be counted against it.

CUBA'S INDEPENDENCE.

The conditions in Cuba are so far favorable that a definite time has been set to the American occupation. An independent government for the island is to be organized, and our troops to be withdrawn, within the coming nine months. By next April, Cuba will be self-governing, and the period of American tutelage will be over.

General Wood came from Cuba a few days ago, being called to Washington for consultation on the subject. His report of conditions in the island was extremely favorable, and he anticipates no difficulty in the work of organizing a free government of the Cubans by the Cubans for the Cubans.

General elections for delegates to a constitutional convention will be held this fall—probably not later than October. The convention, composed of delegates so chosen, will assemble as speedily as possible. The action of that convention will determine the time when the new government for which it is to provide will assume its duties. The future of Cuba will be practically in the hands of the Cubans themselves. The work of the delegates can accelerate or retard the time of complete independence, and the withrdawal of the protection of the United States.

The convention will frame a constitution for the island, and provide for elections to fill the offices provided for by that instrument. When those elections are held, and the chosen officials properly installed, the American occupation will end. It is not expected that, at the furthest, it will require longer than until April of next year to complete the work. There is a strong feeling in favor of annexation among Cuban business men, but this cannot come, evidently, until the island has tried the experiment of independent self-government. If the island shall ever become one of the United States, it must be through the action of the Cubans themselves. This government is pledged to its independence, and that pledge will be sacredly observed.

THE OHIO CAMPAIGN.

Ohio Republicans are arranging for a red-hot campaign. The state committee is right in assuming that if the President's state is to give him the majority it should, all things considered, not only the committee but every Republican must begin work at once and keep it up until the polls close.

Ohio is not a doubtful state unless, as in 1892, it is made so by the over-confidence of the Republican voters. The fear of this over-confidence, coupled with the desire to give McKinley one of the largest majorities ever given a candidate, has led the managers to prepare for as thorough a campaign as if there is really danger of the state going Democratic.

The Republicans understand the situation. Never were they more thoroughly united. Every element of the party stands solidly for the President's re-election. The things to be done now is to get the rank and file actively at work.

Chairman Dick says the campaign will begin at once and he proposes that so far as the committee is concerned everything will be done to bring about a thorough organization.

Republicans in every county should prepare to act in concert with the state committee. Make the fight as if the state is indeed doubtful and that every vote is needed. This is the spirit in which the campaign should be conducted and if this is done Ohio will give one of the greatest Republican pluralities in her political history.

KENTUCKY REPUBLICANS.

Under the constitution of Kentucky, the death of Senator Goebel makes it necessary for that state to elect a governor this year. The Republicans met in Louisville yesterday and nominated for their candidate John W. Yerkes, without doubt the most popular party man in the Blue Grass state.

The Kentucky campaign this year will command the attention of the whole country. The Democratic candidate will be the present governor, Beckham, who secured the office under the infamous Goebel law, and that pernicious law will be practically the sole issue.

This Goebel law is without doubt the most pernicious piece of legislation ever enacted in any state. It was pushed through the legislature by Senator Goebel for the purpose of making him governor. While a good majority of the voters supported the Republican candidate, the election machinery, controlled entirely by Goebel partisans, counted in the Democratic candidate. Then followed one of the most exciting periods in the history of Kentucky, the events of which startled and shocked the country.

Opposed to the Goebel law, which remains on the statute books of Kentucky, is the solid Republican party and the respectable element of the Democratic party. The old Democratic leaders like Lindsay, Brown, Breckenridge, Buckner and Carlisle stand solidly against the law. The respectable Democratic newspapers of the state are also opposed to it. This law is the one supreme issue in this campaign.

No better man than John W. Yerkes can be found to lead the Republicans of Kentucky. He is capable, manly and fearless. He cannot be intimidated. He is a born leader of men. He commands the respect of that large element in the Democratic party which will absolutely refuse to follow the leadership of Beckham, or any man who stands for the Goebel election law.

The Kentucky campaign will be full of fire. The issue is as plain as it is important. It is a fight for the right of citizenship under the constitution. In spite of the Goebel law the chances are good for Republican success.

COMMISSIONER ROCKHILL.

It was a wise thought to send a special commissioner of the United States to China at this juncture; and the selection of William W. Rockhill was made with equal wisdom. He has already made a national reputation in the state department and in the diplomatic service. He was for a long time secretary of legation at Pekin; he is thoroughly familiar with Chinese diplomatic methods; and he has that rare accomplishment for an American—he is able to speak and write Chinese with facility. He will be able to obtain accurate information for the guidance of the United States government, and his qualifications make him the best possible man for the place. None of the Western powers will be so efficiently represented as will this country.

VICTIM OF FALSE LEADERSHIP.

There is no discounting the patriotism of the average citizen of the Uited States. Democrats, as a rule, are as patriotic as Republicans, and it requires no sacrifice on the part of any Republican to make this admission. It must, therefore, be naturally assumed that the average individual Democrat has as much interest in the prosperity and the glory of a common country as the average Republican.

Democrats to-day are enjoying, equally with Republicans, a prosperity which eclipses the proudest Republican boast of four years ago. The vast body of Democrats, were it not for the sake of maintaining their party regularity, would never for an instant think of casting a vote that would endanger that, prosperity.

Democrats shared in the toils and the triumphs of the war with Spain. Ex-confederates rivaled in valor and services the efforts and gallantry of the veterans of the war for the union in the victorious assaults at San Juan and El Caney. When a common danger from a foreign foe threatened the country, the men who participated in the struggle never asked to what party their comrades belonged. The millions at home who carried on the industries of the country never asked the politics of the soldiers for whose maintenance and equipment they submitted to necessary measures of taxation.

There was not a citizen who, at the close of the war with Spain, did not ask what its fruits would be. Democrats themselves maintained that among those fruits should be the acquisition of territory as well as the payment by Spain of an indemnity to the United States. No sooner, however, were those fruits secured by the peace commission, than certain leaders of the Democracy, intent upon seizing something which could be tortured into a political issue, raised the great bugaboo of "imperialism" and "militarism."

Conjuring with these two words, they worked themselves into a frenzy, and upon a cry they know to be as false as it is disingenuous, they expect to fool the people and secure a verdict at the polls in November condemning the party in power for doing precisely what an unanimous people in their hearts approve, and what the Democrats themselves would have been proud to do had they been in power.

It only requires a glance at the editorial columns of the Democratic papers of the country for the year 1898 to substantiate any and every statement here made. Warnings frequently uttered in the editorial department of a well known Democratic paper of this city, to its party, are vividly recalled in connection with the above statement.

The question naturally arises : When were such papers honest, then or now? Is the present "hullabaloo" all for effect upon the voter? Does the Democratic party propose to undo all that has been done? Would it really surrender all the advantages gained, all the prestige acquired, by this nation as the result of the war with Spain and also as the result of the domestic as well as the foreign policy of the present administration?

Can the masses of the Democratic party be fooled by false leadership into the repudiation of a policy whose opposite would have driven from power in ignominious rout any party that would dare to have advocated and carried out any other?

THE EXPOSITION DON'T PAY.

The great Paris exposition is a financial failure. The number of foreign visitors is not one-half as great as was expected. It will require an average daily attendance of 300,000 paying visitors to meet the necessary expenses of the exposition, and so far it has not reached over 150,000 per day. The measure of the failure can thus be seen.

The first indication of disappointment as to the attendance was the cutting of rates by the Atlantic lines. The United States was relied upon to furnish a large portion of the best paying patronage. The steamer lines, anticipating a rush, stiffened their rates. But after the first few trips the hegira of Americans to Paris became so small that rates to Europe were materially reduced.

Another proof of small attendance is the announcement of the closing of the thirty-two exhibits on the "Midway" at the exposition—or whatever the section may be called which answers to what was the Midway at the Chicago exposition in 1893. They closed to escape further losses, for they did not pay.

The financial success of the great show depended upon a large foreign attendance, and the largest share of this was expected from the United States and England. Various things, including extortionate prices, have reduced the number of these visitors largely, and the exposition is therefore a failure, so far as receipts are concerned.

PROMOTION FOR CHAFFEE.

Gen. Chaffee, now speeding on his way to China to take command of our forces, is a brigadier general of volunteers. As some 16,000 men will be sent to China to join the allied expedition against Pekin, he will without doubt be promoted to be a major-general of volunteers, the elevation of Miles to the grade of lieutenant general, and the subsequent promotions in the regular staff, creating such a vacancy.

General Chaffee is a man of the Lawton type—energetic, untiring, resourceful, and with a courage which no danger can daunt. Like the lamented Lawton, he began his service in the civil war, and in his years of Indian fighting on the border he developed the same qualities. He possesses the full confidence of the authorities of the war department, and all who remember his gallant services with Lawton in front of Santiago will rejoice that he is in command of the Chinese expedition.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

Bryan's Bad Influence.

The Chinese disturbance and Bryanism are now the chief elements of difficulty in the Philippines. Mr. Bryan's convention at Kansas City has greatly encouraged the Filipino ladrones, and the outbreak in China, which has called troops from Manila, has afforded further encouragement.

It is very interesting to have a demagogue like Bryan interfering at a critical juncture with the conduct of our foreign affairs, jeopardizing the lives of our minister in Pekin and the American missionaries. Were it not for the encouragement that keeps alive the spirit of brigandage in the Philippines, we might have put an army on shore at Taku of sufficient strength and mobility to have reached Pekin in early July, if not late June. In mid June Minister Conger sent a dispatch asking for aid and suggesting that the coming troops signal the besieged legations. That despairing message could not be heeded. Bryanism had begun to work early through all of the state conventions to paralyze the arm of the nation in the Far East by direct encouragement of rebellion in the Philippines.

Now the rebellion of the Boxers has been added to Bryanism and it is necessary to keep our troops in the islands and send men from Cuba and the United States across the Pacific in a last effort to rescue the American minister, if he is still alive, and to help the missionaries out of China.

Export Record Broken.

The foreign commerce of the United States for the fiscal year ending July 30, 19.., reached the tremendous sum of $2,244,193,543. This is an increase of $320,000,000 over the preceding year—16 2-3 per cent. This enormous total was divided into imports, $849,714,329; exports, $1,394,479,214. The balance continues on the right side.

There was an excess of gold exports, but it was not indicative of a drainage of our resources. Money that is loaned comes back with interest. This is now a creditor nation. But the most notable feature of the magnificent total is the export of manufactured goods, the greatest in our history, but only the beginning of what our industrial supremacy must eventually bring. This foreign commerce is but an index to the vastly greater commerce at home.

News From Conger.

Never in modern times has the civilized world been so long in the dark as it has been in regard to the happenings in Pekin during the last month or so. There has not been up to the present any such thing as definite information as to the fate of the envoys in the Chinese capital—nothing but rumors, now hopeful, now despairing, but always only rumors. It is the recollection of all this that has led many to question the authenticity of the cipher dispatch received at the State department Friday, July 20, and purporting to come from Minister Conger. This dispatch, a very brief one, represented the legations as under fire, with the prospect of a massacre unless quick relief should come, but its date was apparently July 18, whereas for the better part of two weeks more or less circumstantial rumors of a fearful tragedy there have been current, and for the most part, believed. It is probable that now that some means of opening communication has been discovered the dreadful uncertainty as to what has really happened will soon be cleared up.

Disturbance to Trade.

Serious disturbance to the trade of the entire world with China is threatened by the present unsettled situation, while the indirect effects, due to derangement of ocean transportation, are likely to be far-reaching. The general opinion is that new business on Chinese account is absolutely dead, and an immense accumulation of foreign goods at the leading ports is reported. At Shanghai goods arriving on old orders are reported being stored under temporary shelter, owing to the crowded condition of the warehouses there. So far as this country is concerned, our chief interests lie in the trade in cotton goods, refined petroleum and manufactured tobacco. Cotton cloths are our chief item of export to China, as about two-thirds of our total shipments consist of sheetings, drills, flannels and jeans. Several New England mills devoted to this trade are reported to have curtailed their output or wholly shut down, and southern mills are likewise interested.

Demand for Steamers.

Among the practical results of the Chinese troubles and the dispatch by the civilized powers of military forces to that country is the creation of a very large demand for ocean steamers to be used as transports. Coming as this does at a time when Great Britain is still employing a very considerable tonnage for similar purposes in connection with the South African war, it seems highly probable that important results may follow both as to the facilities for making shipments to and from various countries and as to ocean-freight rates. It is stated that a large number of ships have already been withdrawn from the Atlantic service and will be utilized in carrying troops and munitions of war to the far East, while our own government has apparently been obliged to secure additional vessels of various nationalities on the Pacific in order to provide for the American forces which are to be dispatched to China. The effect of this upon various lines of export trade is viewed with much concern and may have more or less bearing upon the grain and cotton markets, particularly if the insurrection or hostilities, as the case may be, in China prove of long duration.

Progress in Cuba.

Progress appears to be making in Cuba, judging from the account given of the situation there by Governor-General Wood. He says that the island is tranquil, the confidence of the people increasing and prosperity gradually returning. The agricultural outlook is improving; the land under cultivation being double what it was last year. The sugar crop is nearly as large again as it was last year. Small farms are being cultivated, and are supplying the markets with vegetables and fruits. The railroads are putting their roadbeds in good condition in anticipation of good business later. The sanitary conditions of the island have been revolutionized, and schools and courts are being gradually established. General Wood's confidence in the capacity of the people of the island for self-government is very marked. He regards the result of the recent elections as most encouraging. Interest is lent to this nearby view of conditions on the island by the probability that an election for delegates to a convention to frame a constitution will be held in the early fall.

Reciprocity With Germany.

The latest of the reciprocity agreements promulgated is that with Italy, which, like the agreement with Germany completed a few days ago, is based on section three of the Dingley tariff law. The reductions made by the United States are the same as those made in the agreement with Germany and are on the same articles, namely, argols, brandies or other spirits distilled from grain or other materials, still wines and vermouth, and paintings, pastels, pen-and-ink drawings and statuary. In return following articles, the products of the United States, are admitted free of duty into Italy, namely, turpentine, oil, natural fertilizers of all kinds, skins, crude, fresh or dried not suitable for fur, and fur skins. There are reductions of duty upon cottonseed oil, fish pickled or in oil, other kinds of preserved fish, agricultural machinery and detached parts thereof, scientific instruments, electrical machinery, sewing machines and varnishes. The treaty is to continue in force in any event until the end of the year 1903, and if not denounced by either of the governments a year in advance thereof it will continue in force thereafter until a year after notice has been given by either to arrest its operation.

MRS. WHITNEY'S EYRIE IN NEWPORT CLIFFS

MRS. HARRY PAYNE WHITNEY'S STUDIO.

Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney's studio, built on the cliffs at Newport, will undoubtedly be the scene of many social functions of importance the coming season. The Whitney estate borders on the cliffs and a point of land runs out at the division line between it and the Oelrichs place. The corner in the cliffs made by this point is where the studio has been erected. It is of wood and natural bowlder stone, and is a very artistic little place, built into the cliffs, one corner resting on a rock, which sticks up out of the surf. The sides of the studio are shingled and the east side, facing the sea, is a broad covered piazza. From the lawn above the only part of the studio that can be seen is the peak of the roof.

THE NATURAL BOULDER FIRE-PLACE.

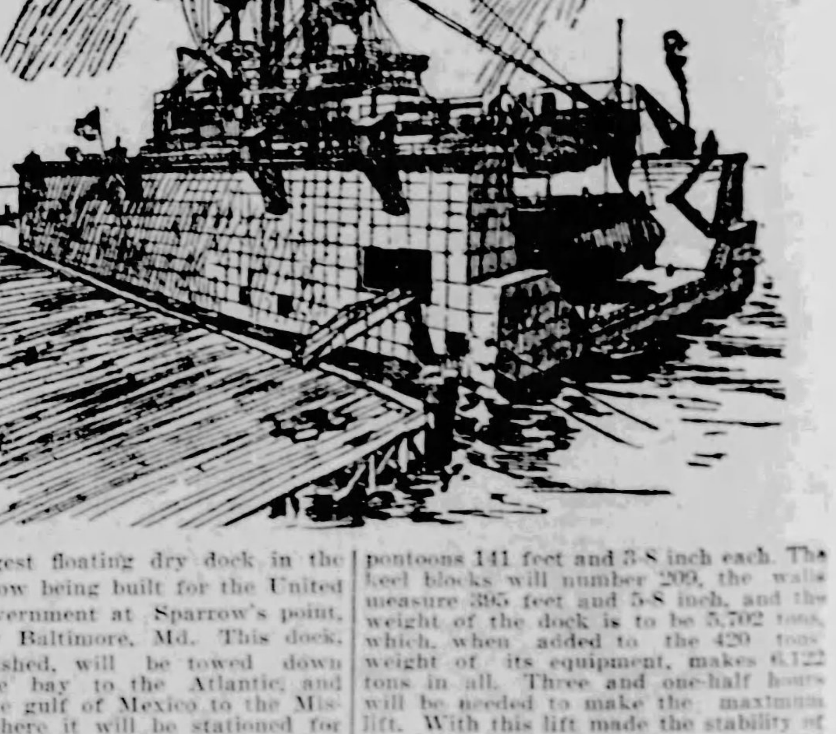
The studio is divided into three rooms, all finished in natural wood, but perfectly plain. There is a small reception hall as one enters from the east. There is also a retiring room, the studio proper taking up the entire rear of the building. In the north exposure of the roof is a skylight 10x10 feet, which will give a fine light.

The show part of the whole place is the chimney and fire place in the studio and at the west side of the building. It is built of bowlders picked up on the shore, and many of them are covered with sea moss.

Mrs. Whitney took lessons in water color and sketching when she was Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, and of late she has again taken it up, and has secured the services of Andres Anderson to act as her instructor. She is very partial to marine views, and that largely accounts for the studio on the cliffs. The view from the studio is unsurpassed.

It is understood that Mrs. Hermann Oelriches made serious objections to the studio, but she could not stop its erection. In order that it may not become an eyesore to her she has ordered a tall hedge put up between her place and the Whitneys.—New York Journal.

LARGEST FLOATING DRYDOCK IN THE WORLD.



The largest floating dry dock in the world is now being built for the United States government at Sparrow's point, just below Baltimore, Md. This dock, when finished, will be towed down Chesapeake bay to the Atlantic, and through the gulf of Mexico to the Mississippi, where it will be stationed for use at the naval station at Algiers, La. Its cost is $810,000.

The work of construction is now being pushed. Part of the shipyard has been fenced off, the foreshore has been scooped to form a berth and the dredged material arranged so as to form a cofferdam. A platform of timbers was laid in the large hole, and two trestles were erected to carry the tracks for the traveling cranes employed in placing the plates. Tracks are laid around the berth and piping for the compressed air by which the riveting machines are worked. The complement to these arrangements is a machine shop, built expressly for the work in question.

When the work is completed the cofferdam will be cut through and the waters of the Chesapeake, which will then rush in and float the structure, will make any preparations for launching unnecessary.

The dock will be powerful enough to lift a 15,000-ton vessel two feet above the surface of the water, and with the floor awash it will be able to lift a vessel of 18,000 tons with the same case. It will be furnished with tree pontoons, each 12 feet and 1-8 inch in breadth, and as regards length, the middle pontoon will measure 242 feet, and the two end pontoons 141 feet and 3-8 inch each. The keel blocks will number 209, the walls measure 395 feet and 5-8 inch, and the weight of the dock is to be 5,702 tons, which, when added to the 420 tons weight of its equipment, makes 6,122 tons in all. Three and one-half hours will be needed to make the maximum lift. With this lift made the stability of the dock will be from fifteen to twenty times that of a ship afloat.

Acid or basic open hearth steel is exclusively used, the timber walling of 18x12 pine being employed merely as fenders. The enormous walls serve primarily to give stability and to regulate the descent when the pontoons are submerged. They enclose four water-tight compartments, which contain the quarters for the crew and the pumping apparatus. Each wall has four pumps, with a separate engine for each pump. The piping, however, is so arranged that any of the engines can be supplied with steam from any of the boilers, an advantage by which, with only engine boiler and pump, the dock can still be lifted. The entire machinery will be managed by means of levers from a valve house on each wall.

Two of the three largest docks now in use are owned by this country. One was built for Spain and taken to Cuba shortly before the late war, and thus came into Uncle Sam's hands. The second largest is the commercial dock at Stettin, Germany, which was built in England by Swann & Hunter. The third and largest is the American dock which was built by the London firm of Clark & Stanfield.—New York Herald.

THE GREATEST DOCK IN THE WORLD.

THE BIG DOCK FROM THE SHORE APPROACH.

The Eastern Minnesota road's new ore dock at Superior, Wis., built to handle Mesaba ore, was constructed complete between December and May, though 13,300 piles had to be driven and twelve million feet of timber put into place. It is the largest piece of timber construction in the world. The dock is approached by a double track elevated road 4,600 feet long and rising from the ground to a height of 75 feet. The dock itself is 1,500 feet long, 74 feet high from the water, and 65 feet wide. It is ten feet higher and eight feet wider than any dock previously built, and can load 20,000 tons into ships every twelve hours. It is the highest, widest, heaviest, and of greatest capacity for its length of any dock in existence, and is believed to be able to receive ore and discharge into vessels quicker and cheaper than any other.

Publishers' Column.

RAND McNALLY'S DOLLAR ATLAS OF THE WORLD.

Historical, Political, Commercial, containing colored maps of all the states and territories of the United States, the provinces of the Dominion of Canada, and of every country and civil division on the face of the globe. A full page of reading matter is devoted to each map, giving history, education, politics, laws, topography, minerals, manufactures, agriculture and live stock.

Sent postpaid by mail on receipts of $1.00, or we will send the book and the Weekly Blade one year for $1.25.

PRESIDENTIAL COOK BOOK.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

NICKEL SILVER TABLE WARE.

It is Better Than Plated Stuff and Saves Much Worry.

We are now enabled to offer to subscribers of The Blade (and to subscribers only, remember,) teaspoons, dessert spoons, tablespoons and forks, made of composition known as nickel silver, which so closely resembles solid silver that on expert might be deceived. It is indestructible, does not tarnish so easily as solid silver from exposure to the air, and it is finished in the same manner as the solid silver goods. The patterns are not thicker than solid silver.

Prices.

They are sent by registered mail, postpaid, at the following prices:

1 dozen teaspoons	$1.25
½ dozen teaspoons	.85
1 dozen tablespoons or forks	2.35
½ dozen tablespoons or forks	1.35
1 dozen dessert spoons or forks	2.00
½ dozen dessert spoons or forks	1.15
½ dozen table knives	2.25
1 dozen table knives	4.25

These are made in only the one pattern. They are sent by express. There can be no variation from these offers. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy at these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

Address with remittance in current funds,

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

CUT PAPER PATTERNS, READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds.) State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

1844—Wilhelmina Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36 and 38 Inches Bust Measure.

1848—Wilhelmina Waist.

Sizes for 14 and 16 years. A very attractive design suitable for any of the pretty soft, dainty fabrics generally employed for ladies' and misses' costumes, is here portrayed. The body of the waist is a little full at the waistline, front and back,

and is finished with a belt. The upper portion of the lining is faced, both back and front, to give the effect of a deep yoke, and the long sleeves end in a point at the hand. The material for the yoke may be of all-over lace, embroidery or tucking, and bands of flat trimming trim the upper portion of the waist and sleeves.

DO NOT FAIL to give the NUMBER of pattern, and MEASUREMENTS. It will save trouble and delay.

1415—Child's Paddling Drawers.

Sizes for 4, 6, 8 and 10 Years.

1416—Robin Sun Bonnet.

Sizes for 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. This is the most useful little garment that could be designed for summer play days. These drawers are really nothing more or less than tiny bloomers, with the waist and the hem of the legs fulled on a gathering string, so that they can be let out to be laundered. They are especially designed for paddling, and are full enough so that tiny skirts and drawers can all be tucked

inside. They are, however, equally serviceable for all sorts of out-door wear, for boys and girls alike, for boating, tramping in the woods, for tennis or for mountain climbing. Very little girls wear them without an outside garment, but girls of eight and ten usually wear a short skirt in addition. This pattern comes for children of four, six, eight and ten.

A dainty little sun hat for children of four, six, eight or ten, is given in this number. It is called the "Robin," and is one of the most useful and sensible of patterns. It is cut in two pieces. The brim, which is poke bonnet shape, and the crown, which is cut in a circle, and made to button to the brim. These hats are usually made of pique or duck. The value of such hats is that they are easy to make and launder nicely, so that an investment in two or three will keep a child in dainty, fresh headgear all summer.

This consists of two separate patterns.

1842—Ertell Shirt Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 Inches Bust Measure.

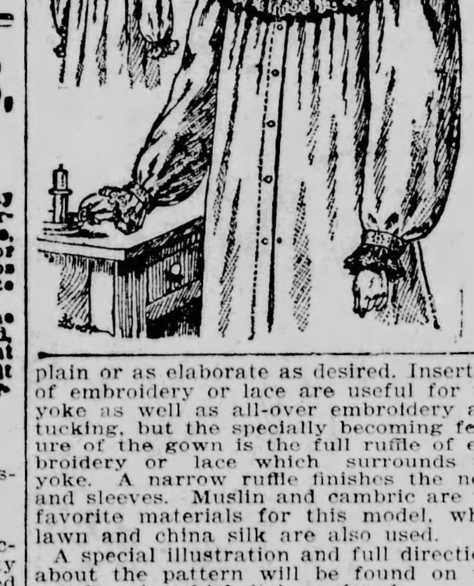
1846—Ertell Shirt Waist.

Sizes for 14 and 16 years. The Ertell shirt waist adds one more to the already large number of popular shirt waists. It has six half-inch box-plaits on each side of the front, and four running around the top of the sleeve. The back is one piece,

slightly fulled at the waist. This waist is made over a fitted lining, but this may be omitted if desired. A high military collar and a turn back cuff finishes the neck and wrists. Any of the favorite shirt waist fabrics are suitable for this model.

1057—Night Gown With Round Yoke.

Sizes for 10, 12, 14 and 16 years. This dainty gown is a full Mother Hubbard design, with a round yoke, which can be as



plain or as elaborate as desired. Insertion of embroidery or lace are useful for the yoke as well as all-over embroidery and tucking, but the specially becoming feature of the gown is the full ruffle of embroidery or lace which surrounds the yoke. A narrow ruffle finishes the neck and sleeves. Muslin and cambric are the favorite materials for this model, while lawn and china silk are also used.

A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

1854—Ninon Suit.

Sizes for 8, 10 and 12 years. One of the prettiest and most sensible little suits for little girls is the Ninon Eton suit. It is just the thing for the seaside or the mountains, as the light jacket gives exactly the warmth needed for chilly days. It is sty-

lishly made up in duck or heavy canvas, but is especially suited to storm serge. The short skirt is circular, with a box-plait in the back. As portrayed the suit is of military blue duck, with a collar of white pique.

1682—Laurie Frock.

Sizes for 4, 6 and 8 years. School dresses for little girls should always be made in the simplest fashion and no style is prettier or more attractive than the full

round skirt and yoke waist. It is suitable for all sorts of light weight wool stuffs, with yoke of velvet and silk and also for all kinds of cottons, with yoke of embroidery or lace.

A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

HOW TO PRONOUNCE CHINESE NAMES

Taku—Tah-koo, not take-you.
Li Hung Chang—Lee-hoong-chahng, not ly-hung-chang.
Pekin—Peh-kin, not Peek-in.
Shanghai—Shahng-hah-ee, not shang-high.
Tsung Li Yamen—Tsoong-lee-yah-men.
Tien Tsin—Teeyen-tsin.
Nieh (general)—Nei-yeh.
Tael (coin)—Tah-ale.
Yu Nan Fu—Yon-nahn-foo, not yunan fyu.
Szechuan—Zehchooahn.
Nganhwei—Inggahngoowayee.
Lian Tong—Leeahoo-tong.
Kiau Chau—Keeahoo-chahoo

CABLE FROM MR. CONGER

Pathetic Appeal for Help Against the Barbarian Onslaught.

Washington, July 20.—9:30 a. m.—The Chinese minister has just received a cipher cable despatch from United States Minister Conger.

At a quarter of ten Minister Wu handed the Conger despatch to Secretary Hay, who immediately called in his assistant secretaries and private secretary, and work was begun on the translation of the cipher.

The following statement has been given out at the State department: On the 11th of this month the State department communicated a brief message asking tidings of Minister Conger in the State department code. Minister Wu undertook to get this into Minister Conger's hands, if he were alive. He has succeeded in doing this. This morning the State department received a telegram from Consul General Goodnow at Shanghai saying:

"The governor of Shan Tung informs me that he has received to-day a cipher message from Conger of the 18th."

A few minutes later Minister Wu appeared at the State department with a telegram from Taotai Shang, dated 20th July, which had been received by Minister Wu at 8:30 o'clock this morning reading as follows: "Your telegram was forwarded and as requested I send reply from the Tsung Li Yamen as follows: 'Your telegram of the 15th day of this noon (11th July) received. The State department telegram has been handed to Minister Conger. Herewith is Minister Conger's reply to the State department:' "

"In British legation. Under continued shot and shell from Chinese troops. Quick relief only can prevent general massacre."

The message is not dated, but it is understood was sent from Pekin on the 18th.

This reply was in the State department cipher, and it is regarded by the State department as genuine inasmuch as forgeries seem under the circumstances impossible.

News Joyfully Received.

Washington, July 20.—After hope had almost been abandoned of hearing from the legations in Pekin, two cablegrams bearing tidings of the unfortunates beset in the British legation were received this morning. First came a short, sharp word from Consul General Goodnow at Shanghai, an officer of the state department who will not soon be forgotten because of the immense energy and zeal he has exhibited in securing information to meet the demand of the department in the exciting days of the past six weeks. He gave notice that Minister Conger had at last been heard from directly, and that his words were on the way to the state department. Scarcely had the cheering news reached Secretary Hay before Minister Wu came bearing in his own hands the precious message from Minister Conger. The minister was perspiring and almost speechless with pleasureable excitement, and even the swift new elevator in the state department scarcely could meet his demand for haste in reaching Secretary Hay.

The secretary already had prepared for the minister's appearance, but nevertheless, not knowing the nature of Mr. Conger's communication, he sat in suppressed anxiety to receive the message. Mr. Wu himself was ignorant of what he had in his hand, because the message was in the state department cipher; an apparently meaningless mass of figures and periods. Secretary Hay at once called for Second Assistant Secretary Adee, and the two distinguished officials themselves set to work translating the cipher into English. This occupied nearly half an hour. The first movement of Secretary Hay upon deciphering the message was to make a copy and dispatch this by messenger in haste to the White house, with a request to the telegraphers there to forward it at the earliest moment to President McKinley for his information. Then Secretary Hay, remembering the intense public anxiety to have tidings from the Americans in Pekin, caused his private secretary to prepare copies of the messages he had received, thoughtfully accompanying them with an explanatory statement, and these copies be given to the newspaper men, who by this time, scenting the fact that news of the greatest importance had come, were crowding the broad corridor before the secretary's office.

Then Secretary Hay betook himself to the war department to convey the news in person to Secretary Root and to Secretary Long, who were together at the time.

After the short consultation in Secretary Root's office, Secretary Long, upon emerging into the corridor, was showered with congratulations by a large throng of department employes and newspaper men, who had congregated there. As the one member of the cabinet who has consistently maintained during the dark days in which others had given up all hope for the safety of the foreigners in Pekin, the news that our minister was alive a few days ago, was much in the nature of a personal triumph for him. His face beamed with the pleasure he experienced, and he expressed his gratification and rejoicing at the confirmation of his theory.

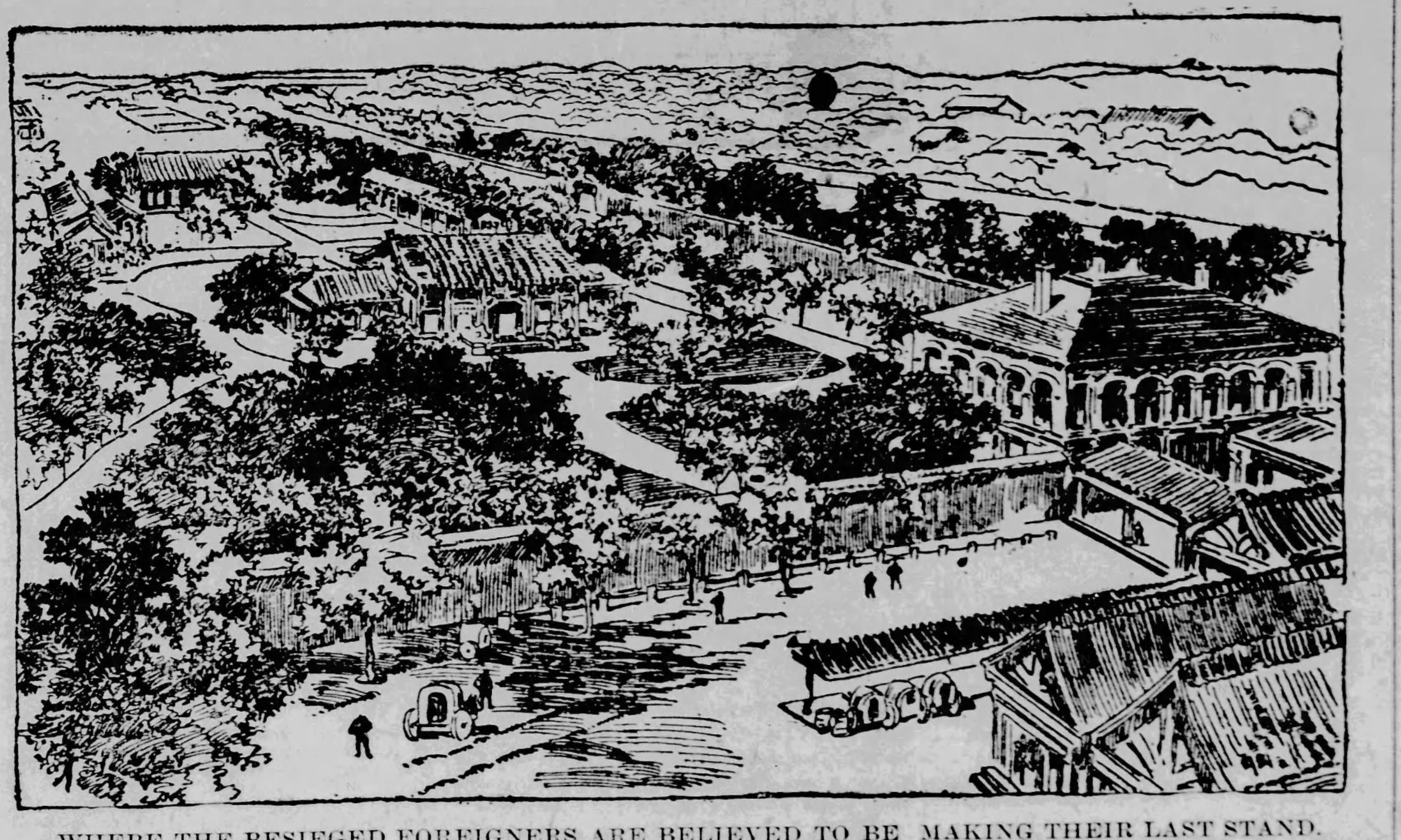
"We are all very happy over the good tidings," said he. "I have hardly had time to think of the exact effect of the news on the situation, but it removes one of the great elements of doubt and leaves us free to hope for the rescue of the foreigners in Pekin. It is a great victory for the state department of the United States. Every country in christendom was employing every agency in its possession to obtain authentic news of the besieged ministers, and the United States is the first to give to the world authentic and absolutely reliable word direct from the place in which the beleaguered ministers are garrisoned. There is now good reason to believe that the ministers will be able to hold out until a relieving force reaches them. If they have been able to stand the siege for almost a month after the outside world had given up hope, there seems no reason to fear that they will not be able

Canton, O., July 20.—The President's first news of Minister Conger's despatch was handed him the instant he left the train by the Associated Press correspondent. Scanning the bulletin he gave evidences of pleasure at the news. Later, when the State Department's statement first reached him by the Associated Press, adding strength to the genuineness of the news, he was more visibly gratified. Those near the President have known for days past that he has never given up hope that Minister Conger was alive.

Incredulous English.

London, July 21.—Sir Chih-Chen-Lo-Feng-Loh, the Chinese minister to Great Britain, visited the foreign office this morning and communicated what purported to be an imperial edict giving assurances that on July 18 all the foreign ministers at Pekin, except Baron Von Ketteller, were safe and sound under the protection of the imperial court. The Chinese minister did not see the British minister of foreign affairs, Lord Salisbury. The alleged edict was received without comment. The correspondent of the Associated Press has the highest authority for saying that not the slightest credence is attached by the British government to this latest statement and that the government is also quite unable to understand the credence which is accorded at Washington to Minister Conger's message to the State department there. Lord Salisbury, according to this authority, is convinced of the truth of the original reports of the massacre of foreigners at Pekin.

THE BRITISH LEGATION IN PEKIN.



WHERE THE BESIEGED FOREIGNERS ARE BELIEVED TO BE MAKING THEIR LAST STAND.

THE STORMING OF TIEN TSIN

Details of Battle Which Ended in the Fall of the City.

New York, July 21.—The Evening World publishes the following from its Tien Tsin correspondent, under date of Che Foo, July 19, via Shanghai, July 21:

The attack on the native city of Tien Tsin, on July 13, resulted in the narrowest escape from what seemed up to midnight would be a terrible disaster for the allies.

The Russians, swinging north, and the other allies south, at daybreak, the Russians were to take the forts near the native city wall, and the other allies the city itself.

Gen. Fukushima, the Japanese commander, promised that the Japanese engineers, after three hours' shell fire from all guns, would cross the bridge over the moat before the wall and, blowing up the great south gate, make a breach for the infantry to enter.

Upon this depended everything. Gen. Fukushima had not scouted the bridge, and, in 24 hours, had not scouted the ground over which the charge on the bridge had to be made.

The Chinese destroyed the bridge and flooded the land around it. The allies' shell fire in nowise subdued the Chinese rifle fire from the loopholed wall, which was 35 feet high, with a moat 20 feet in depth around it.

An outer wall of mud made it impossible for the infantry and marines to reply to the Chinese fire from the field. They lost 50 men in ten minutes, then rushed back from the mud wall which they had reached.

Gen. Dorward, the British commander, hastened forward with a fragmentary instead of an integral skirmish line.

The American marines and the Welsh Fusiliers, together, under Commander Waller, were on the extreme left. Then the British marines and the French advanced with the Japanese along the road toward the gate in the mud wall.

Dorward's plan for the Americans to support the Japanese was not made clear to Col. Liscum, of the Ninth United States infantry.

Dorward lays the blame for the sacrifice of life on Liscum, but Dorward's chief of staff was heard to say when Liscum moved:

"Get in down the road anywhere, quickly."

Col. Liscum hurriedly led his men through the gate in as open order as possible.

They were immediately under fire. The staff saw them push over the bridge leading to a field which proved to be a cul de sac.

Before the two battalions of Americans, numbering 426 men, could extend themselves, they were subjected, besides the fire from the loopholes in the fort, to a fierce fire from the embrasures in a line of fortified mud houses on their flank.

3,000 Rifles Blazed Away.

Three thousand rifles, probably, were turned on them with an accuracy which has amazed every officer among the allies.

The blue shirts of the American troops made them distinct targets, where the uniforms of the other allies could not be seen.

Col. Liscum, guiding his men, walked up and down the line, not even ducking his head while the bullets fell around.

The Americans charged into a flank fire with rushes. The ground over which they charged was marshy and lined with ditches.

It was evidently Col. Liscum's intention to rush the houses from which the flank fire was coming, and thus get a position for flanking the wall.

At 12:33 the line had just reached the shore of the canal, and 30 yards separated them from the houses, when the color bearer fell. Col. Liscum picked up the colors and stood looking around apparently for a ford.

"Better get down, or they'll hit you," shouted Maj. Regan.

"I guess not," was Liscum's reply.

The next instant a sharpshooter's bullet went through the brave colonel's abdomen.

"I've got it," he said as he fell. "Get at them if you can," the dying officer said, and added as his last words:

Liscum's Last Command.

"Don't retreat, boys, keep on firing."

Regan was hit immediately afterward.

All day long the allies' line lay under any cover the men could find, running out of ammunition.

The July sun was beating down on them, and they had nothing to drink but the salty marsh water.

Meanwhile the wounded came struggling and crawling through the gate in the mud wall. There was no order. They were sent anywhere, without men to carry the litters.

The doctors were hit by the sharpshooters while trying to attend the wounded of the Ninth.

They could not attempt to carry off the wounded from the bloody field.

Major Regan, Captain Bookmiller and Captain Noyes were all hit twice.

Noyes, who was adjutant, was hit in the arm before going into the field, and then hit in the leg. He crawled back through the ditch with water to his neck to report the situation to Colonel Dorward. At 1 o'clock General Fukushina reported in writing to Dorward that the Japanese were in the city.

I could see the loopholes blazing bullets and lyddite shells. No infantry could charge in the face of this fire.

Though acting conjointly neither Dorward or Fukushina knew each other's whereabouts.

Under cover of the darkness the men of the Ninth crept back from their dangerous position, bearing their wounded. They executed this movement with a loss of one man killed. The casualties were 91 men and 5 officers out of 426.

The marines lost 30, including Captain Davis, who was shot through the heart while talking to Colonel Meade on the night of July 13.

It was decided to withdraw when news came that the Chinese were evacuating.

The Russians were not so successful as hoped during the day, and the total loss of allies was 700.

The Gallant Japanese.

The Japanese losses were severe. The Japanese were most gallant in the fight. But for the Americans stopping the flank fire the Japanese loss would have been much heavier.

The French, Japanese, American and British entered the city at 2 o'clock on the morning of July 14. Their entry was unopposed.

The American flag, at half-mast, was hoisted over the south gate. The walls were strewn with the corpses of Chinese soldiers killed by the shell fire, which caused their flight.

None apparently was hit by bullets, the damage being done by lyddite shells.

There is a terrible row over the burning of the town. Several foreign officers are reported lost.

The tired soldiers remained on the walls. The natives went looting through the Chinese town.

The bank and the arsenal were heavy sufferers.

An advance movement on Pekin is not contemplated soon.

The American wounded crowd the hospital, but all are doing well. The flags of the allied armies are all half-masted.

Colonel Liscum was buried at Tongku.

AMERICAN LOSSES.

Tien Tsin, July 15.—Midnight, via Che Foo, July 20.—Via Shanghai, July 22.—Eighteen members of the Ninth United States infantry were buried near the barracks this (Sunday) evening. The regiment paraded. Chaplain Marvin officiated, and the bodies were enclosed in grandees' coffins, taken at Tien Tsin.

Following is a list of casualties suffered by the regiment:

Killed—Company A—John A. Potter and George H. Buckley.

Company B—Corporal Richard B. Slater and Privates John McPartland and Gotfried Svenson.

Company C—Barney Gonyea, Robert B. Gordon.

Company D—John H. Porter.

Company E—Oscar Olsen, John J. Drear, Alexander Syoghberg, Casper Xhwertfeger and James B. Taylor.

Company G—Clyde B. Jamison, William L. Patrlow, Frederick Rieffenacht, John P. Smith and Dewey Rogers.

Wounded — Company A — Arnold Peruzzy, John Diamond, Martin Dunphy, Geo. T. Murphy and John Seymour.

Company B—Corporal Myrtle Conrow, Corporal John Gallant and Privates Arthur W. Ruggles, Robert Crawford, Henry E. Stillings, Harry Van Leer, Patrick Cox, Frank W. Southworth, William S. Howley and Clarence J. McBride.

Company C—Sergeants E. Oney, T. Perry, Joseph Dorry and Adelbert Walker; Corporals James R. Burton and Peter Savage; Musician Harry T. Harris, and privates Samuel Whipp, Calvin Matthews, Tom K. Closson, Ulysses Jumper, James J. O'Neill, Henry J. Scharer and Robert H. Von Schlick.

Company D—Sergeants George Bailey and Edward Gormon; Corporals Sherman E. Jackson and Silas A. Christenberry and Privates Thomas L. Maloney, Joseph Munch, Fred E. Newell, Davis Kennedy, Carroll L. Gingree, William Murphy and Joseph Ryan.

Company E—Privates William Gilbert, Joseph MacMahon and Patrick J. Murphy.

Company F—Corporals Frank M. Leonard and Gustav Bartz and Privates Francis J. McGee, Frederick E. Shoecraft, Edward Wright, Arthur Ahles, Orin C. Weston, David A. Murphy, David H. Hammond, Harry A. Norton, John P. Dimond and George F. Murphy.

Company G—Corporals Stephen O'Day and Thomas H. Curran and Privates Loda, Phillip S. King and Walter H. Coleman.

Company H—Sergeant Wesley Bickman; Corporals Albert Juhl, Gerhardt Heikermann and George Hear and Privates Andrew Roden, Woss (Ross?) Westervelt, Lewis Irish, John McIweeney (McSweeney?), Charles Riley, Ralph Richards and David Morris.

Missing—Company B—Private Myron C. Miller.

Following is a list of the casualties to the marines:

Killed—Sergeant Charles J. Kollock; Corporal Thomas Kelly and Privates J. E. McDonkey and Isaac W. Partridge.

Wounded—Sergeants Frederick T. Winters and James Murphy; Corporal J. McDonald and Joseph W. Hunt, and Privates A. S. Chapman, J. Cooney, Robert Desmond, F. T. Egleseen, P. J. Kelleher, Laurin Larsson, G. E. McIver, C. D. Miller, Calvin J. Matthews, J. C. McGonegel, Henry A. Raigers, John Stokes and J. Van Horne.

Russians Rout Chinese.

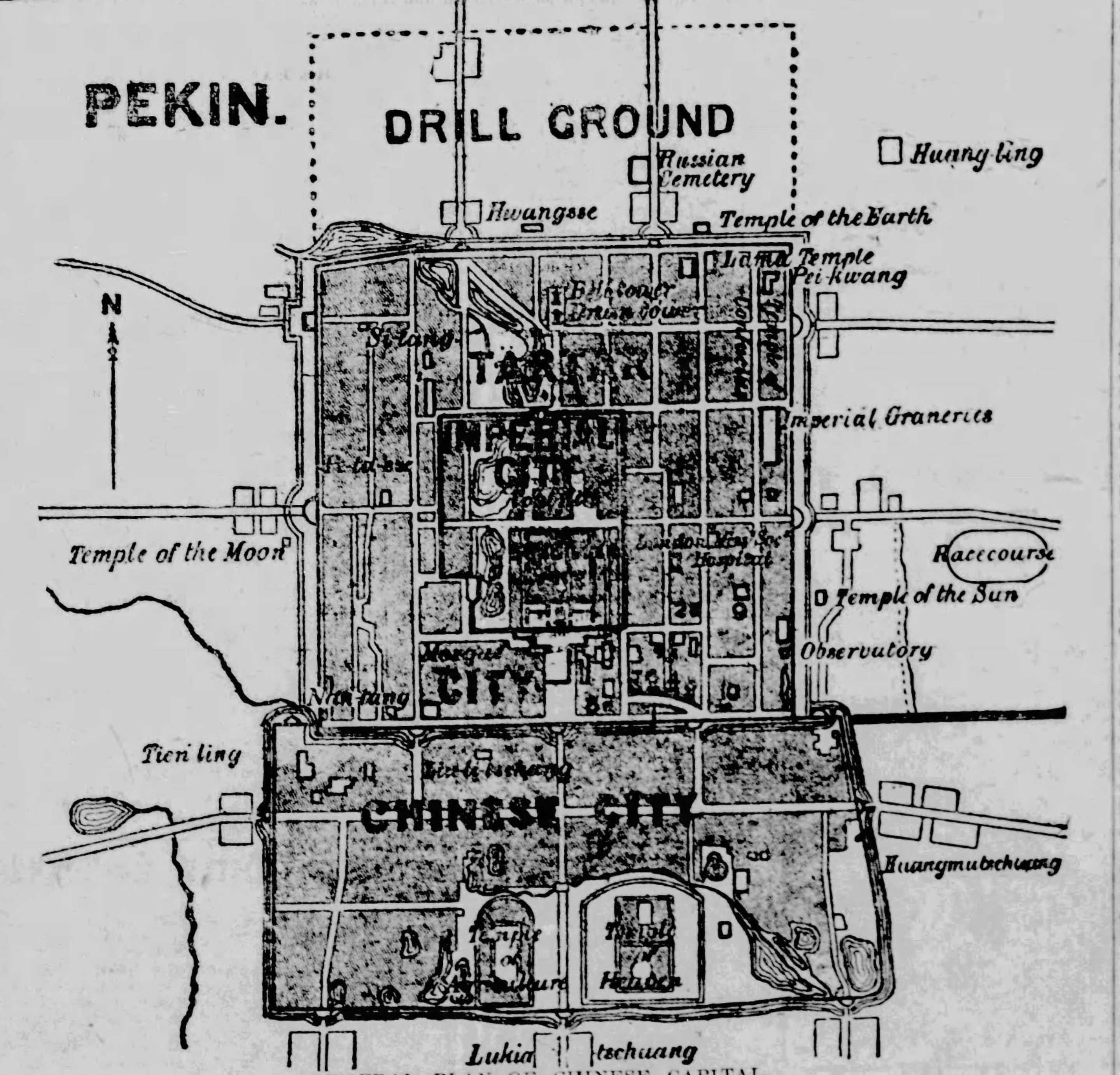
The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Express, commenting upon the mystery of Count Muravieff's death, suggests that the late Russian foreign minister was poisoned by the secretary of the Chinese legation.

General Gribski, of the relieving Blagovestschensk, capital of the Amur government, received further reinforcements and bombarded the Chinese village of Sakhalin, which was set on fire. The Chinese, however, continued to receive reinforcements and maintained such an obstinate resistance as to convince General Gribski of the necessity of occupying Igun, where 7,000 Chinese, with artillery, were in position.

The Russian troops advanced from the direction of the town of Nismennaja. The Chinese massed their troops in large bodies at various points and made a stout resistance, but they were finally overcome. The town of Aigun was partly destroyed, and the Russians occupied all the important defensive positions on the right bank of the river, driving the Chinese out of them.

The Russian operations were carried out with great brilliancy and slight loss. The Russians captured 27 guns and killed 2,000 Chinese.

The Russian troops who were dispatched to the relief of the railway officials are now advancing successfully in all direction. Fine weather and an occasional rise in the rivers Amur and Shilka favor the operations. Colonel Denison, with a large force, is marching on Harbin. The Russians checked an attempt of the Chinese to cross the river in the Zansieski district.



GENERAL PLAN OF CHINESE CAPITAL.

1—German legation. 2—Belgian legation. 3—British legation. 4—French legation. 5—Italian legation. 6—Japanese legation. 7—Spanish legation. 8—United States legation. 9—Tsung Li Yamen. 10—American mission.

ADMIRAL ALEXIEFF, THE RUSSIAN OFFICER IN COMMAND OF ALLIED TROOPS AT TIEN TSIN.

WU'S TWO TELEGRAMS.

Washington, July 21.—The Chinese minister, Wu Ting Fang, communicated to the secretary of state this morning two important telegrams. The first is from Sheng, the director of posts and telegraphs in Shanghai, and says:

"It is fortunate that Minister Conger's telegraphic reply has come. The imperial decree of the 22d this moon (corresponding to July 18), stated that all the ministers are safe. The insurgents are fighting and killing each other. Li Hung Chang, in proceeding northward to suppress the riot, will find it difficult to go."

The second telegram is from Li Hui Yi, viceroy of Nanking, dated the 21st of July, and received by Minister Wu at 10 o'clock the same day. It is as follows:

"According to the edict of the 22d of this moon (July 18), with the exception of the German minister, who was killed by anarchists, with regard to which rigorous measures are being taken to investigate and punish the guilty parties, all the other ministers, for whom strenuous efforts are being made for their protection, are fortunately unharmed."

Li Hui Yi, the viceroy of Nanking, is one of the great officers of China, and stands next in rank among the diplomats to Li Hung Chang.

LI'S MISSION.

London, July 18.—The Daily Telegraph has the following from Canton, dated July 16:

"In an interview with the foreign consuls to-day Li Hung Chang said that his mission to Pekin was two-fold—to save the lives of the foreign ministers and to arrange the best possible terms of peace with the allied powers. The American and French consuls, while congratulating him upon these commendable purposes, reminded him of his pledges to protect foreigners and to preserve peace in southern and central China.

"Earl Li replied that he must obey the summons to Pekin, but that he had taken all necessary precautions. He added that he had received important cables from Lord Salisbury and M. Delcasse demanding protection for the foreign ministers in Pekin and threatening to take life for life of the high officials responsible if the ministers were murdered. He told the consuls he was the only man in China who dared transmit such messages to the empress, but that he had sent them verbatim and did not doubt they had exerted a powerful influence in saving the ministers' lives.

"He went on to say that, as the Doyen of the viceroys he had also induced all other viceroys, except two, to join in a lengthy memorial to the throne, asking security for the foreigners, suppression of the Boxers and full reparation for the damage done and lives lost.

"To the American, who inquired about the actual safety of the foreign ministers, Li answered that he had no news from Pekin within the past week, but that if they were alive he was almost certain matters could be satisfactorily arranged with the allied powers.

" 'If they are dead,'—here he shrugged his shoulders significantly, and added with lowered voice—'it is hard to tell what may happen. I am going to Pekin practically unarmed except for my bodyguard of 200 men, and that ought to be evidence to the whole world that I do not favor any fighting and of my pacific intentions. I am old and in very poor health, and it is a great personal sacrifice to undertake such a journey in this horrid weather.'

"After a moment's thought he said: 'If your ministers are killed do you think my life may be taken in retaliation while en route?'

"This question received a general strong negative reply. He then asked the consuls to wire to their respective admirals to respect his own flag and to allow him a safe conduct to Pekin. He was evidently extremely anxious about the ministers, for, returning to the subject, he said: 'My heart is sore about them. I knew them all personally, and I am on the best of good terms with them.'

"He added that he realized his government had done wrong, and it was to show his grave displeasure that he sent the cablegrams from Lord Salisbury and M. Delcasse to the empress word for word as he received them. He concluded by asking the co-operation of the allied powers in furthering the success of his mission and said emphatically that he depended upon them."

Shanghai, July 23.—Li Hung Chang, who arrived here Saturday on the steamer Anping from Hong Kong, was coldly received. The native officials sent an escort of 300 armed troops, but as the French consul objected to their passing through the French settlement, they were withdrawn, and Earl Li landed under an escort of 12 French police. Once out of French jurisdiction he was handed over to the Cosmopolitan settlement police, who escorted him to his place of residence on Bubbling Well road.

THE BOXER PROGRAM.

Victoria, B. C., July 18.—News via the steamship Empress of India says that from all parts of China the refugees are flocking to the treaty ports and every ship is bearing them to Japan. Nagasaki, the port at which they first arrive, is already uncomfortably crowded, and Kobe is beginning to fill up. Many of them are in a destitute condition and appeals for aid are filling the papers. It is generally felt that while these applications will be generously heeded here, it is incumbent upon the foreign missionary board, upon whose responsibility for the sad plight of their missionaries rests, to cable unlimited credits to meet the emergency.

In his report of the fighting at Tien Tsin the Japanese commander, under date of June 28, says:

"There is no food except rice and unless communication with Taku is opened in two weeks there will be great destitution."

An edict published in the Japanese papers from the empress dowager tells of the burning of the imperial palace by Boxers on June 13.

Native papers state that a Boxer placard, posted throughout Pekin, reads:

"I, the commander-in-chief of Heaven's troops, will march from Pekin to Nankin with them shortly. Our principal object is to burn and destroy churches and chapels, and then the telegraph and postoffices, telegraph stations, colleges and schools. The people need not be frightened when they see our arrival here. We are going to drive away the foreigners so as to keep the empire in peace and comfort. Purchasing provisions for providing us we will give the market price, but sellers must also charge moderately. We will not destroy the Yamens and customs; they can levy duty as usual. If any people disobey this order they will be beheaded at once."

NINETEENTH CHILD.

Akron, July 23.—The nineteenth child was born to Mr. and Mrs. Henry Moore, of Monroe Falls, on Saturday. This is believed to be the largest family in the state. There are three pairs of twins. Moore works for $1.50 per day and has a bank account.

Zola's latest work, "Fruitfulness," will be presented as a memorial to Mr. and Mrs. Moore, both for the delight the story will afford them and for the assurance it will give them that such as they are the best hope of the nation.

INTENDED FOR OTHERS.

Difficult to Believe Advice Applies to Us.

"While reading the morning paper at breakfast, I frequently read over the advertisements of Postum Food Coffee and finally began to wonder if it was a fact that my daily headache and dyspepsia were due to coffee drinking.

"It never occurred to me that the warning fitted my case.

"I had been on the diet cure for more than ten years, having tried a strictly meat diet also a strictly vegetable diet and at other times left off breakfast for a time and again left off dinner, but all these efforts were futile in ridding me of the steady half-sick condition under which I labored.

"I had never once thought of overhauling 'dear old coffee,' but when it finally occurred to me to make the trial and take up Postum, I immediately discovered where the difficulty all these years came from. I now eat anything for breakfast, as much as I desire, doing justice to a good meal, and the same at lunch and dinner, with never a headache or other disagreeable symptom. My only "crankiness" now is to know that I have Postum served as it should be made, that is properly boiled. There is a vast difference between poorly made Pastum and good.

"C. E. Hasty, of Alameda, Calif., insists that he owes his life to me because I introduced him to Postum. I have a number of friends who have been finally cured of stomach and bowel trouble by the use of Postum Food Coffee in place of regular coffee.

"Please do not use my name.

"D. J. H., 1223 Bremen street, Cincinnati, Ohio."

Your Liver

Will be roused to its natural duties and your biliousness, headache and constipation be cured if you take

Hood's Pills

Sold by all druggists. 25 cents

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS—McKinley, Roosevelt, Bryan buttons, badges, jewelry, lithographs, photographs, rabbits' feet, old glories, souvenir spoons, trays. 100 assorted sample buttons $1.00; 5 samples 10c. Catalogue free. MILLER, 2 Chambers st., New York.

PARALYSIS Locomotor Ataxia conquered at last. Doctors puzzled. Specialists amazed at recovery of patients thought incurable, by DR. CHASE'S BLOOD AND NERVE FOOD. Write me about your case. Advice and proof of cures FREE. DR. CHASE, 224 N. 10th St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

$5.00 A DAY EASY FOR ALL WILLING TO WORK Gold, Silver, Nickel, Metal Plating. At home or traveling, taking orders, using and selling Prof. Gray's Machines. Plates Watches, Jewelry, Tableware, Bicycles and all metal goods. No experience. Heavy plate. Modern methods. We do plating, manufacture outfits, all sizes. Guaranteed. Only outfits complete, all tools, lathes, materials, etc., ready for work. We teach you the art, furnish secrets and formulas FREE. Write today. Pamphlet, samples, etc., FREE. D. GRAY & CO., Plating Works, CINCINNATI, O.

THE ORCHARD LANDS OF LONG AGO.

By James Whitcomb Riley.

The orchard lands of Long Ago!
O drowsy winds, awake and blow
The snowy blossoms back to me,
And all the buds that used to be;
Blow back along the grassy ways
Of truant feet, and lift the haze
Of happy summer from the trees
That trail their tresses in the seas
Of grain that float and overflow
The orchard lands of Long Ago!

Blow back the melody that slips
In lazy laughter from the lips
That marvel much if any kiss
Is sweeter than the apple's is.
Blow back the twitter of the birds—
The lisp, the titter, and the words
Of merriment that found the shine
Of summer-time a glorious wine
That drenched the leaves that loved it so,
In orchard lands of Long Ago!

O memory! alight and sing
Where rosy-bellied pippins cling,
And golden russets glint and gleam,
As in the old Arabian dream
The fruits of that enchanted tree
The glad Aladdin robbed for me!
And drowsy winds, awake and fan
My blood as when it overran
A heart ripe as the apples grow
In orchard lands of Long Ago!

The Household
EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

NO SPIRIT OF REVENGE. DO NOT "WOBBLE."

EMILY S. BOUTON.

Revenge—retaliation for wrongs real or fancied, hence the gratification of vindictive feelings. Thus the term is defined in The Century Dictionary.

This is the word I have been hearing lately in connection with the Chinese trouble; the word which I have seen used in public print, and which has been employed by those who claim to order their lives upon the principle of good will to all men. They are mostly intelligent people who speak and write thus, but they need to call to their memory the following facts:

Some two thousand years ago a man lived who is believed by those naming themselves Christians, to have been divine. This man—who was more than man—taught various things regarded as governing laws leading to the highest life. Among them was the doctrine of universal love, as opposed to hatred, and a bidding to his followers to do good to those who despitefully use them, with other things breathing the same spirit of kindness and forbearance. And somewhere else in the book held in deepest reverence, it is written, "Vengeance is mine. I will repay," saith the Lord,—words which, if taken literally, mean, and are declared to mean, that the Lord is going to make it his business to even things up in this world, and wants no meddling by man in the matter.

For centuries this has been the teaching. For centuries the nations who profess to follow Jesus, the Christ, have arrogated to themselves a higher civilization because of their faith in and devotion to the Teacher. We—for we are of these nations, in very truth we believe we lead them all—we look with pity upon the peoples who do not see and acknowledge the beauty and glory of the Christ-life as laid down in the Gospels.

In the face of our professions, even though from over the seas there comes a rumor of a terrible wrong perpetrated, a deed of horror done, in which some of our own people were victims, how can we, how dare we allow the spirit of revenge to move us to action? It was natural that a wave of indignation should sweep over the land, but now, if ever, the American people ought to show by their self-control that their religion is not one of words only. It is easy to influence the public passions, easy to stir ignorance to hatred and hasty action, and when those who profess to be governed by the higher law allow themselves to talk of "revenge" in this connection, what can be expected of the less responsible who quickly incline to violence? If international obligations have been so barbarously violated, the demand for a reckoning should be prompt, strong, and not to be evaded, but without any trace of a desire for vengeance. Let it be always remembered that in a measure, Western nations have themselves to blame for present conditions in China, since they have forced themselves, their religion, their customs and their trade upon a people who wanted them not, and who have resisted inch by inch, their invasion. It is well, sometimes to look at the matter from the other point of view, and then calmness and self-control will be easier. So far these qualities have entered into the attitude of the United States government, and guided its action. We, the people, need to do likewise.

What a pity it is that more of these "wobbly" people can not learn the wisdom of sometimes "having a mind of their own" in the questions which come to them for decision, even at the expense now and then of a mistake or a failure! They are at the mercy of every wind of circumstance. Given a certain attitude in thought, and a word from some strong and determined individual is sufficient to send them toppling down into the mire of doubt and indecision. It matters little so long as they are not called upon to weigh something concerning others in order to discover the right or wrong, the wise or foolish way.

"The centipede was happy quite
Until the toad for fun,
Said, 'Pray which leg goes after which?'
Which wrought his mind to such a pitch
He lay distracted in a ditch
Considering how to run."

There are persons who go through life thus doing, unconsciously, one may say, what they have been taught was proper and right without thought of any underlying principle.

It is unfortunate when such people slip into places where a habit of quick decision is needed. Too often in critical moments they will be found lying "distracted in a ditch" like the centipede, while direful results attest the evil of their indecision.

The habit of deciding quietly and standing firm is a very different thing from the stubbornness that has been described, more aptly than elegantly, as "pig-headed." The latter is without reason, a wilful blindness to all save what is included from a single point of view, and that taken by accident or selfishness.

The "wobbler" is never to be depended upon. He may seem like a rock of safety, but when the storm comes he is not to be found. He may know his own weakness or he may not, but if he does, it is the part of wisdom to begin at once to build up his will-power and then to think for himself, decide for himself, act for himself. Not selfishly should he do this, but as one who would gain freedom from the bondage of a mental and moral weakness leading to certain failure in his life's most important undertakings.

The Cozy Corner.

This appeal for advice from "A Rueful Knight," merits a careful consideration from both old and young. The idea embodied, affects seriously the happiness of many persons, and involves a sociological question that must, sooner or later, be decided. Let him hear from both sides of the question as it appears to the readers:

I notice that the ladies who bring their troubles to the Cozy Corner are always given much sympathy and help. Will a young man be equally fortunate? If so, I have a grievance to present to the fathers and mothers who read The Blade, as I think some of them are, whether consciously or not, responsible for the dilemma in which others beside myself are placed and which I wish now to explain. It is this:

For a long time I have been deeply in love with the dearest girl in the world and a few days ago she gave me permission to see her father, and obtain his consent to that which would make me the happiest of men.

I stammered and blundered in a most idiotic manner, but he heard me through with great patience, and then asked what were my prospects for taking care of a family. I informed him of the salary I received in a well established business house, and added that I had good reasons for hoping for an increase of pay before long.

Turning to his desk he took from a drawer a bundle of papers and, selecting from it at random, read: Milliner's bill, dressmaker, dry goods, trip to Europe, season tickets for theatre and concerts, box at the opera, pin-money, etc., giving the amount of each. "These," said he, "are the receipted bills for my daughter's personal expenses for the last year, and aggregate as you see, about five times the amount of your salary. They do not include house rent, board, fuel, lights and other necessary additional expenses you would have to meet for her. Besides these, you must take into account your own personal expenses and those of a possible family."

"I know," he continued, "that much of this expense is unnecessary, but she has been accustomed to having these things all of her life, she enjoys them and I enjoy giving them to her, and shall continue to do so as long as she lives with me. I leave it to your honor to decide if you would be justified in asking her to give up these luxuries for what you will be able to offer her in their place. She may think that love in a cottage with you would be very sweet, but you are sensible enough to know that the reality would be very different from the anticipation, and that she would soon long for the 'fleshpots of Egypt,' and how would you comfort her then?

"Personally I have no objection to you as a son-in-law, and have placed the matter before you in this light because I credit you with sense to look at it reasonably. I shall leave the final decision of the matter to you and Annie, only with the understanding that you must not base your arrangements on the supposition that I shall make up any deficit in your expenses. If you marry you must live on your income.

"Another thing," he said, "I would advise you not to count too much upon any addition to your salary. It may come, it is true, but there are now so many women who are capable of doing your work and who will work for less than you are now receiving, that the chances are very much against anything better for you."

"What then," I asked him, "is a young man to do. Women are waiting to underbid him for every position, and the men who have made fortunes, educate and accustom their daughters to living in such manner that they are unfit to become the wives of poor men?"

I ask you of the Cozy Corner the same question. What shall a young man with a moderate salary do? Shall he take the girl he loves from the luxurious life to which she is accustomed in her father's house, when he is able only to give her the barest necessaries of life, even though they love each other most truly?

Love is the greatest thing in the world, and "'tis love only that makes for a true life," but common sense tells us that "love alone" will not provide bread and meat; will not satisfy the demands of the landlord or pay the coal and gas bill; neither will the utmost protestations of love pass as legal tender with the grocer and laundryman.

On the other hand, if a man knows that the girl he loves returns his affection has he a right to deny her the chance of happiness with him, at any sacrifice, if she choses to make the experiment?

Mrs. Todd has these kind words for the Cozy Corner:

Dear Friends:—I often wonder if you appreciate the real comfort and coziness of this little corner of The Blade, and to what distances the warmth of Miss Bouton's gentle influence is felt? I know that, living as I do, on a farm in a distant corner of this great country of ours, it means a great deal to me. Without the Household page with its different departments, I should indeed be lost, for The Blade is our chief dependence for reading matter and in it I find something for every need.

I also wonder if the sisters who live in the East can realize how much we in the far West, with our limited advantages and our families of growing children, would appreciate some of the reading matter which they throw away. I think not, for one must experience the lack of such blessings before they can truly appreciate them.

When you think of something pleasant, or useful, do not say that it is not worth the time and trouble to send it to the Cozy Corner, but sit down and write it out for the benefit of your sisters who look anxiously every week for letters from those who live nearer civilization.

"Lonely Hoosier" informs "Housekeeper" that equal parts of lavender-oil water, sprayed in a room, will drive away flies, and that powdered borax dusted about the haunts of roaches will discourage them from remaining only till they can get away.

"H. J. A." writes that five or six years ago there was published in The Blade Household an excellent remedy for corns, and she wishes it re-published, as she has lost her paper containing it. Can any of the readers of the paper at that time recall it and send it to the editor of the Household?

Mrs. G. F. M. wishes to say to "Lonely Hoosier" that the song for which he asked, "The Old Home is Not What It Used to Be," can be found in "Minstrel Songs, Old and New," published by Lyon & Healy, Chicago, or Oliver Ditson, Boston.

"Groaning and grumbling under your burdens doesn't lighten them of one ounce of weight, but it does deprive you of that amount of breath which might be useful in carrying the load."

"It is a grand thing to find joy in one's work. If you have found that you have found the heart of life. Glad service is better than great service, unless that be glad, too."—James Buckham.

KITCHEN LORE.

You may breathe a pious blessing
Over viands rich and good,
But a blessing with long faces
Won't assimilate your food.
While a meal of bread and herring,
With a glass of water clear,
Is a feast if it's accompanied
With the blessing of good cheer.
—Elizabeth H. Francis.

There is a rapidly growing sentiment in favor of the use of nuts as food. People are learning that these will supply all the fats needed by the system and in a cleaner, sweeter manner than by the use of lard, or any animal fat. When used as food, and not eaten as a desert after a full meal of other things, nuts will rarely disagree with any one. In answer to several requests, the Cook gives one or two receipes for using them in making deserts.

Nut Pudding.

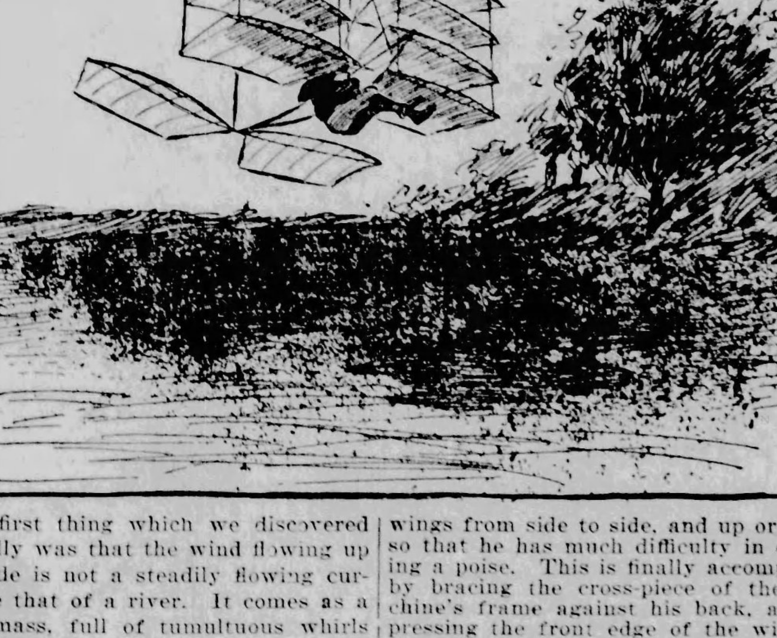
To half a cupful of granulated sugar add one tablespoonful of melted butter, two beaten eggs and one cupful of milk. Sift two teaspoonfuls of baking powder with two cupfuls of flour and stir into the other ingredients. Break into bits one and a half cupfuls of any kind of nut meat, sprinkle over them one teaspoonful of salt, add to the mixture and steam in a buttered mold three hours. Serve with lemon sauce.

Nut Pies.

Line small patty-pans with a rich crust, finishing the top with a roll of the same. Make a filling of one cupful of chopped nut meats, a pinch of salt, one tablespoonful of lemon juice, half a cupful of powdered sugar and two beaten eggs. Fill the tins with this mixture, and bake in a brisk oven. Serve cold with a meringue or whipped cream on the top of each one.

It is said that a caterer out West has made a combination of oatmeal and nut meats that has been so successful that even by working day and night he has not been able to fill the orders for them. An ingenious cook can make endless combinations of these meats with the common articles of food.

THE LATEST FLYING MACHINE.



The first thing which we discovered practically was that the wind flowing up a hill side is not a steadily flowing current like that of a river. It comes as a rolling mass, full of tumultuous whirls and eddies, like those issuing from a chimney; and they strike the apparatus with constantly varying force and direction, sometimes withdrawing support when most needed. It has long been known, through instrumental observations, that the wind is constantly changing in force and direction; but it needed the experience of an operator afloat on a gliding-machine to realize that this all proceeded from cyclonic action; so that more was learned in this respect in a week than had previously been acquired by several years of experiments with models. There was a pair of eagles living in the top of a dead tree about two miles from our tent, that came almost daily to show us how such wind effects are overcome and utilized. The birds swept in circles overhead on pulseless wings, and rose high up in air. Occasionally there was a side rocking motion, as of a ship rolling at sea, and then the birds rocked back to an even keel; but although we thought the action was clearly automatic, and were willing to learn, our teachers were too far off to show us just how it was done, and we had to experiment for ourselves.

The operator stands on the hill side. He raises up the apparatus, which is steadied by a companion, and quickly slips under and within the machine. He faces the wind. This wind buffets the wings from side to side, and up or down, so that he has much difficulty in obtaining a poise. This is finally accomplished by bracing the cross-piece of the machine's frame against his back, and depressing the front edge of the wings so that they will be struck from above by the wind. His arm pits rest on a pair of horizontal bars, and he grasps a pair of vertical bars with his hands. He is in no way attached to the machine, so that he may disengage himself instantly should anything go wrong. Then, still facing dead into the wind, he takes one or two, never more than four, running steps forward, raising up the front edge of the apparatus at the last moment, and the air claims him. Then he sails forward into the wind on a generally descending course. The "multiple-wing" machine was provided with a seat, but, goodness! there was no time to sit down, as each glide of two or three hundred feet took but eight to twelve seconds, and then it was time to alight. This latter phase of the problem had been the subject of meditation for months, and the conclusion had been reached to imitate the sparrow. When the latter approaches the street, he throws his body back, tilts his outspread wings nearly square to the course, and on the cushion of air thus encountered he stops his speed and drops lightly to the ground. So do all birds. We tried it with misgivings but found it perfectly effective. The soft sand was a great advantage, and even when the experts were racing there was not a single sprained ankle.—From McClure's Magazine for June.

TRUE LOVE SHALL TRUST, AND SELFISH LOVE MUST DIE,
FOR TRUST IS PEACE, AND SELF IS FULL OF PAIN.

GATHERED TOGETHER.

THE UNSUCCESSFUL.

We met them on the common way;
They passed and gave no sign—
The heroes that had lost the day,
The failures, half divine.

Ranged in a quiet place, we see
Their mighty ranks contain
Figures too great for victory,
Hearts too unspoiled for gain.

Here are earth's splendid failures, come
From glorious foughten fields;
Some bear the wounds of combat, some
Are prone upon their shields.

To us, that still do battle here,
If we in aught, prevail,
Grant, God, a triumph not too dear,
Or strength, like theirs, to fail
—Elizabeth C. Cardozo, in the Century.

The employment of women in the postal service is not an American idea. It was by no means uncommon in the old days, when postmasters kept posthouses and were persons of some consequence. "In 1548, Leonard, of Taxis, appointed a woman postmaster at Braine le Comte, a important point in France," says C. W. Ernst of Boston. "From 1628 to 1646 Alexandrine de Rye was postmaster general of the German empire, the Netherlands, Burgundy and Lorraine, and maintained the service through the horrors of the Thirty Years' War." Lydia Hill was postmaster at Salem, Mass., in the second half of the eighteenth century, and Elizabeth Harvey was postmaster of Portsmouth, N. H., at the beginning of the seventeenth century. Women served in England in that capacity as early as the Restoration.

The Berlin Royal Academy of Sciences, for the first time in its history of two hundred years, has made a woman an honorary member. This choice fell on Frau Maria Elizabeth Wentzel-Herrmann, who some time ago gave the academy the sum of 1,500,000 marks to be used for special scientific purposes. One of the fruits of this gift is the new critical edition of the Greek Church fathers, of which two volumes have appeared.

Bocker T. Washington told his audience at the Whittier celebration, held in Amesbury last week, that within a very short time he had heard of no less than six colored people born in slavery who had looked up their old masters and mistresses, lately reduced to want, and had relieved them in their distress. Let us try judging the negro by instances of this kind—just for a change. A people that will perform such acts of humanity as this is not going back into heathenism. —Boston Budget.

Little Jack prays every night for all the different members of his family. His father had been away at one time for a short journey, and that night Jack was praying for him as usual. "Bless papa and take care of him," he was beginning as usual, when suddenly he raised his head and listened. "Never mind about it now, Lord," ended the little fellow. "I hear him down in the hall."—Home Sunshine.

She belongs to women's clubs, some three or four;
She can speak so broad an "a" it sounds like "awe;"
So her culture is correct
And quite all one should expect,
And she'd patronize The Prophets and The Law!

She poses as a litterateur of late;
Though what she's written nobody can state,
And, somehow, we cannot ask,
As beneath her smile we bask,
While her verbal pyrotechnics scintillate.

In society, wherever we may go,
We find her quoting Ibsen, Browning, Poe;
Introduced to shining lights,—
"Mrs. Fountain-Penn, who writes
For all the leading magazines, you know."

We might, if we had consciences of flint,
Achieve a reputation by the hint
That we "write for magazines,"
(Which does not, by any means,
Prove the writing gets accepted and in print!)
—Anna Mathewson in the June "New Lippincott."

In five Western states woman suffrage has been twice defeated. These are Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, Oregon and Washington. In every case the second record has shown a vast increase of votes in our favor. We have come nearest to success in South Dakota and Oregon, where we have avoided sensational methods. In Oregon a change of less than 800 votes, would have carried the Amendment. Whenever any state submits an amendment hereafter, let us try the quieter plan. Enlist, first of all, the newspapers; next, the indorsement of every organized society and public body, religious, educational, industrial, literary, charitable, or commercial; next, address the individual voters in their homes. Let us do nothing to create antagonism or arouse prejudice. But, above all, let us go into every family with our literature, and secure a candid consideration of our cause upon its merits.—Woman's Journal.

THE MOUNTAINEER.

Oh, at the eagle's height,
To lie in the sweet of the sun,
While veil after veil takes flight,
And God and the world are one!

Oh, the night on the steep!
All that his eyes saw dim
Grows light in the dusky deep,
And God is alone with him.
—A. E.

FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

An American woman traveling in Europe, gives in a private letter an account of some of her experiences:

Yesterday we visited the Emperor's palace, and saw so much of grandeur that it actually wearied us. On our return to our hotel we met a funeral procession at it was leaving the church. First came a band playing such dismal music that one would be willing to die if that were the only way of escape from it. Next was the coffin, a plain black box of rough boards carried on the shoulders of six men. On it was a wreath of dried flowers and three images about twelve inches high; one represented the Christ, one the Virgin Mary, and the third was the patron saint of the dead man. Following this came the mourners, first the immediate family and relatives, then a procession of women dressed in black and wearing long black veils. These last chanted prayers for the dead as they walked along, and told the beads of the rosaries they carried in their hands, between the prayers. It was a strange sight to us, and one of great contrast to that of the emperor's palace.

The next day we were to visit the salt mines for which this place is famous. After walking about half a mile, we asked where the cars were which we had been told would convey us to the mines. All the information which we could gain from our guide was "Yah, Yah," and as it was quite cold and had commenced to rain, we thought we had better follow him than to turn back. He led us three miles, up three hundred and sixty steps, down as many more, then entering a boat in a dark cave, we were rowed across a small lake, climbed some more stairs, rode across another lake, when we found our long-looked-for car. Seating ourselves in it we were whirled away at a fearful rate through a tunnel till we reached the outside world to find the rain falling in torrents, and ourselves so exhausted by our unusual efforts that we decided not to visit the mine, but returned to the hotel by a shorter and more direct route than that by which we had come. We arrived wet, cold and hungry, and to-day we are so stiff and rheumatic from our trip that we have resolved that we will never again attempt to visit a salt mine.

The following is a description of the costumes worn in an Austrian village taken from the same letter:

I assure you the fashions of the clothes worn by the peasants in this country are not the least interesting of the things I see. They are so different from those worn by the poorer classes at home. Can you imagine, for instance, our laboring men and women dressed in the style of those in this village? The men wear trousers of green velvet (when it can be afforded, and of green cloth when it cannot), which reach to just above the knee. Under these are white cotton drawers that meet the long, green, woolen stockings just below the knee, leaving several inches of the white cotton visible. In a warm day I have noticed the underwear is omitted, leaving the "natural skin" in evidence between the top of the stocking and the bottom of the knickerbockers. A much trimmed, fancy vest and a short jacket complete the costume. A shirt may be worn, but not so much as a collar of one is visible.

At the feet, this man is finished with very coarse, heavy shoes, and his head is surmounted by a tall, peaked hat of green felt or velvet. At the back of the hat is fastened, with a silver pin having a deer's tooth for a head, little bunches of the hair from the back of a deer's neck. These are about four inches high, and look like inverted paint brushes. Sometimes the tail of a bird or a single long feather is worn instead of this, but in some way every hat must be decorated.

The women all wear red petticoats and very gay dresses. In place of a hat or bonnet, they have a large silk handkerchief tied over their heads under the chin, then carried back and made into an immense bow behind, the loops extending as far as the shoulders, while the ends reach to the waist. I am certain that they must have sticks in the bows to keep them in place, but have never yet had an opportunity to investigate.

BRILLIANTS.

A draught of water from the spring,
An apple from the wayside tree,
A bit of bread for strengthening,
A pipe for grace and policy;
And so, by taking time, to find
A world that's manly to one's mind;
Some health, some wit in friends a few,
Some high behaviors in their kind,
Some dispositions to be true.
—Arthur Colton, in the July Atlantic.

To be glad of life, because it gives you the chance to love and to work and to play and to look up at the stars; to be satisfied with your possessions, but not contented with yourself until you have made the best of them; to despise nothing in the world except falseness and meanness, and to fear nothing except cowardice; to be governed by your admirations rather than by your disgusts; to covet nothing that is your neighbor's, except his kindness of heart and gentleness of manners; to think seldom of your enemies and often of your friends; and to spend as much time as you can, with body and with spirit, in God's out-of-doors—these are little guide-posts on the foot-path to peace.—Henry Van Dyke in the Outlook.

The Youngfolks

The Merry Go-Rounds

Do all the good you can,
In all the ways you can,
To all the people you can.

August Poem Study.

"Yet faithfulness in the humblest part
Is better at last than proud success,
And patience and love in a chastened heart
Are pearls more precious than happiness."

"Bon Ami," a recent and valuable acquisition to our membership, thus sends greetings to the M. G. R.'s.

I am exceedingly glad that I am granted admission to the M. G. R. circle. By daily observance of its excellent motto, which has been so wisely chosen, we may create a vast amount of pleasure, not only for others, but for ourselves as well, since true happiness is surely gained by endeavor to make others happy.

I greatly enjoy the interesting letters by Emily S. Bouton, the Cozy Corner, and the M. G. R. column. In fact, the entire Blade contains so much that is entertaining that I should sadly miss its coming.

Ah, "Leal!" only those who have lost loved ones can fully comprehend the sorrow such loss brings to others. We may sympathize with those bereft, may mingle our tears with theirs in tenderest pity, but 'tis from hearts that have also sustained such loss that the deepest, truest feelings come.

Deliver us from self righteousness! It but serves to make us unpleasant and displeasing to others; prevents self-examination by which only we can hope to discover the faults that lie within ourselves. He who thanks God that he "is not as other men," usually is of such a character that "other men" detest. Egotism forever stands in the way of the building up of a beautiful character. It is only by critical self-study that we can discover the faults we possess and by daily striving ever effectually overcome.

By thus sedulously trying to keep out of self, we may be able to see ourselves as others see us, and have at the same time a clearer vision of the true nobility which lies within others.

Our old-time members are returning to us, one by one, which is very gratifying to Miss Prudence, who trusts that they will all come back soon. "Marie," who has been away for months, comes to-day to assure us of her loyalty to the circle.

As "Oleta" has had the courage to "speak in meeting" once more and call for back numbers, I will come long enough to say that I still retain my interest and consider myself a member of the M. G. R. "Oleta's" suggestion in regard to birthday letters is a good one and I shall adopt it in the future in remembering my friends.

The last paragraph in Fern Glendale's letter touched a sympathetic chord in my nature and I wish to extend to her the right hand of fellowship. Within the last year circumstances have brought to me very forcibly the beautiful lesson of true charity.

While trying to lead a Christian life, I have yet many times blindly and thoughtlessly condemned people on circumstantial evidence, never considering the temptations and environment that might have caused the "flaw" in their character. To me it seems as if in such a judgment the sin was with the critic as well as with the one who was the subject of criticism.

How many have read "Beside the Bonnie Briar Bush," and what do you think it is intended to teach, for I am sure it has a deeper meaning than merely to amuse the reader?

Another who used to write more frequently than she has of late, is "Cor Cordum," who, this week, gives an account of a society of which she is a member.

I wish to tell the M. G. R.'s about a society to which our neighborhood young folks belong, as I think some others might care to form a similar one. We call it the Home Singing and Reading Circle—abbreviated to, H. S. R. C.

We meet once a week and enjoy a program consisting of recitations, speeches, vocal and instrumental music and debates. The membership is composed of young people, and children just old enough to read. We are divided into two classes, which take charge of the exercises alternately.

At our last meeting we had a debate on the subject: "Resolved, That wheat is of more use to man than corn." I wish you could have been present to hear the nice little speeches that were made. Our youngest members in the two divisions are 14 and 9 years of age, and each one had something real good to say on the subject. The question was decided in the affirmative. After the debate we enjoyed raspberries, with plenty of cream and cake.

Besides our regular business meetings, we read some book—just now it is Black Beauty. At roll call each member answers with a quotation, sometimes from the Bible, and at other times from some favorite author.

It would give us pleasure to have as many as possible of the Merry-Go-Rounds visit us at our meetings, for we think the H. S. R. C. and the M. G. R.'s are related, because in each, the members are expected to do all they can for improvement.

"Cricket" also tells of some entertainments she has enjoyed since she last visited us.

Last spring I received an invitation to "A Carnival Given by the Kings and Queens of the Middle Ages." All wore dresses to represent some royal person of that era. As we reached the "Carnival" we were met by Pages in costume who conducted us into a large room with royal purple hangings and found a most awe-inspiring company present. After several games of various kinds, (none of which I presume would have been understood in the Middle Ages), refreshments were served, and we were then escorted to the Attic, which had been arranged for a "Throne Room" and dancing hall. It was very beautifully decorated with flowers, grouped here and there, and the "throne" was a wonderful affair, made from tables and chairs made from magnificent (?) royal purple cheese-cloth. We each took a turn at resting on it, but none of us cared to occupy it permanently.

An excellent orchestra furnished music for dancing, which we enjoyed very much, in spite of the mishaps occasioned by our unfamiliar trains, hoop-petticoats and high-heeled slippers, and it was a tired, but happy procession of royal personages that wended their ways home in the wee, small hours of the morning.

OUR WONDER COLUMN.

BARNEY PUZZLER

ILLI NOIS.
For July.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was a celebrated marshal of the first French empire, being the son of a cooper, and was born at Saarlouis, January 10, 1769. He was a non-commissioned officer in a hussar regiment when the revolution began, and rose rapidly to a high military rank. He was made general of a division in 1799, and in 1805 became Duke of Elchingen. He had a principal part in the campaigns of 1813-14, but after the capture of Paris he urged the emperor to abdicate, and submitted to Louis XVIII, who loaded him with favors. On Napoleon's return from Elba, he assured the king of his fidelity, and was sent against Napoleon with 4,000 men, but finding the latter was received with enthusiasm, and that his own soldiers were favorable to his cause he went over to his side. In the battle of Waterloo he had five horses shot under him. After his retirement to private life, the possession of a costly Egyptian sabre, the gift of Napoleon, led to his arrest, and he was condemned to death for high treason and shot in the garden of the Luxembourg, December 7, 1815.

POLLY POPP.

2.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

A man died, leaving \$2,261 to be divided among three sons so that they receive respectively ½, ¼, and 1-5. How many dollars does each receive?

A. E. C.

3.—DIAMOND.

X
X X X
X X X X X
X X X
X

1.—A consonant.
2.—An exclamation.
3.—A country that attracts considerable attention just now.
4.—An insect.
5.—A vowel.

BABE.

4.—NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 14 letters, my 1-8-6-5, was a much despised person in Revolutionary times; my 9-7-11-12, is part of the foot; my 2-11-10, was the mother of us all; my 14-8-4-3-5, is a kind of drink. My whole is "the hero of the hour."

TRIXIE.

5.—QUERY.

By whom and on what occasion were the following words used?

"When the time of hanging comes, I shall have the advantage of you; it will be all over with me in a minute, but you will be kicking in the air half-an-hour after I am gone."

ILLI NOIS.

6.—QUOTATION.

Who wrote:
"From childhood's hour I have not been
As others were—I have not seen
As others saw—I could not bring
My passions from a common spring."

LENORE.

Answers to Puzzles of July 26.

1.—Grand Monadnoc Mt.
2.—Words forming hollow square: popes, poets, sages, souls.
3.—Distance from Rome to Troy, 6 miles; Jones' rate, 3 miles; Smith's rate, 4 miles.
4.—Consternation.
5.—Only one Englishman had the honor of occupying the chair of the Papal See. This was Adrian IV, whose name was Nicholas Breakspeare, a native of Langley, near St. Albens, who having filled the place of Lay-brother Abbott, and Cardinal Bishop, was, on the death of Anastasius, in 1154, raised to the Papal See.
6.—Southey wrote:

"Let others to the house of prayer,
I'll to the woodlands wend, and there
In lovely nature see the God of love.
The swelling organ's peal
Wakes not my soul to zeal,
Like the wild music of the wind-swept grove."

Chat.

Elfa came in this morning with some new arithmetical problems saying: "It seems to me that the 'Cademy is getting pretty "tough" in the way of mathematics, so I enclose a few that I can work."

Illi Nois sends a good list, and regrets that her invitation was not accepted since the apples and peaches are "splendid."

The Schoolmistress "echoes her regret," and adds another, that this promising pupil has not been well.

W. A. Hoyt agrees with W. P. E. in the solutions lately published, but criticises his work in Elfa's problem though his answer is correct.

Will A. Faul please send the solution of his problem of June 28, for publication in Chat?

W. P. E. puts in a plea for shorter puzzles during this hot weather. Terrence and Pat Riotic will please take notice.

Besides the puzzlers mentioned above, Pauline recited with her usual correctness.

Hereafter, all senders of arithmetical puzzles will please send a short comprehensive solution of the same, which will be published in Chat the day that the answer appears in the regular place.

TWO LITTLE GIRLS.

I'm twins, I guess, 'cause my ma says
I'm two little girls. An' one o' me
Is a good little girl, an' th' other'n she
Is a bad little girl as she can be.
An' ma says so 'most every day.
An' she's the funniest ma! 'Cause when
My doll won't mind, an' I is cry,
Why, nen my ma she sob an' sigh,
An' say, "Dear good little girl, good-by!
Bad little girl's comed here again!"

Last time' t ma act that a'way
I cried all to myself awhile
Out on the steps, an' nen I smile,
An' get my doll all fixed in style,
An' go in where ma's at, an' say:

'Mornin' to you, mommy dear;
Where's that bad little girl wuz here?
Bad little girl gone clean away,
An' good little girl's comed back to stay!"
—Century.

THE REVOLT OF MARY

CONCLUDED.

The ladies' cabin was crowded. Mary Emma was forced to take the lowest berth in a tier of three, and up to its very edge upon the floor were stretched the mattresses of those who, coming on board at points farther down the river, had been able to secure no berths at all.

Two old friends, who had evidently met by accident, shared the mattress nearest to Mary Emma, and beguiled the early hours of the night, when a confusion of crying babies and seasick passengers prevented sleep, by an exchange of gossip.

It was whispered, except when eager interest caused momentary forgetfulness and yet the speakers were so near that almost every word came to Mary Emma's ears.

One of the women had evidently recently visited in Damascus, and the other was a native of the town and full of eager interest in the affairs of old friends and neighbors. Mary Emma, absorbed in her own thoughts, was scarcely conscious of what she heard until a familiar name caught her attention.

"Naomi Lynde and Hiram Leach ain't married yet, are they?" asked the eager gatherer of home news.

"No, nor ain't likely to be," returned the other with emphasis. "I declare if there's anybody that's had a real hard time it's Hiram Leach. He never let his mother know in what a bad way his father left things. She wa'n't one to inquire much into such things, you know, and he has fit and wrestled to keep the property from being all ate up by mortgages and a roof over their heads. And the girl has been sent away to school and had everything! Folks don't expect that Hiram has hardly allowed himself enough to eat so's he could pay her bills. Her mother was all bound up in her, you know, and Hiram promised her, just before she died, that his sister should never want for anything in this living world that he could get for her. They say he went into the woods himself and cut down trees for masts and spars to buy her a piano when he wa'n't any more able than nothing at all. Hiram never was real rugged, you know. He got cold and had a touch of pneumonia, and he's been coughing all summer. He was keeping the tall pine trees till there was more shipbuilding and he could get a better price for them. But la! that girl got her piano and what does she care?"

There was a little stir behind the curtains. The girl felt her cheeks blaze in the darkness and her heart seemed beating in her ears. But she made a mighty effort and lay still. "What kind of a girl is she? Spoilt, I expect," said the other.

"Land, yes, of course!" returned the newsbearer. "A stuck-up piece, who thinks nobody in Damascus is fit for her to speak to. I expect she thinks it no more than right and proper that Hiram should toil and slave and throw away his life for her?"

"O—oh—!" gasped Mary Emma behind her curtains, feeling as if she were suddenly confronted by the day of judgment. But if the gossips heard they thought it was only someone who felt a seasick qualm.

"Mebbe she hasn't realized, being brought up so. There's considerable in the way you look at things," said the other woman charitably.

"That's it! I didn't realize," murmured Mary Emma. "I didn't know that there wasn't any money, so perhaps I don't altogether deserve such an awful arraignment! But I'm going back!"

"Naomi Lynde was a pretty girl but she's kind of pinched and spindling now," the voice went on. "It's spoiled her life as well as Hiram Leach's, that girl's being so selfish and good-for-nothing—"

"O don't—don't!" It was an almost unlipped whisper that came out between the folds of the slightly parted curtains, but pathetic in its entreaty. "I'm the girl!"

"What—what was that?" One of the women started up and looked about her in a dazed way at the prostrate forms under the swinging lamps. "I heard somebody say, as plain as could be, 'I'm the girl!'"

"O la, Mirandy, you're kind of nervous," returned her companion easily. "I expect it isn't quite the thing to call names where there's so many round, and feeling so made you imagine you heard something."

The woman did not argue the point, but she arose and peered between Mary Emma's curtains. The girl, repenting of her rash impulse, shrank back and feigned sleep. And presently from the mattress beside her berth came the even breathing of two sound sleepers.

Mary Emma sat upright against her pillows, broad awake, until a greenish gray light in a port hole testified that it was day. Then she arose and dressed herself. The steamer would be in port early and she was in haste. There was an early train that she could take back to Damascus. Every moment that she was absent was a disgrace!

"SHE AROSE AND PEERED BETWEEN MARY EMMA'S CURTAINS."

The train was delayed and the stage broke down. But for those mishaps she would have stopped at Sweet Apple Hill to see Naomi Lynde. She had known that Hiram donned his Sunday suit and went up to Sweet Apple Hill every Wednesday evening. It had seemed to her common and countryfied, this "courting" of Hiram's. She had thought very little about it, however. She remembered, vaguely, that it had been going on before she went away to school, even when she was a little girl. She thought that Hiram was like an odd old bachelor in a story who goes on "courting" till the end of the chapter. Naomi Lynde looked so pretty and refined that she wondered how she could find any attraction in Hiram.

When Mary Emma reached home Hiram was helping Obed with the milking. She saw, for the first time, how his broad shoulders stooped and how deep were the furrows in his face.

"You—you've come back?" faltered Hiram, and the color came and went in his sun-burned face.

"I've come home to stay," said Mary Emma. "Oh, Hiram, you ought to have told me that there wasn't any money and you were giving your life for me. I couldn't have been so cruel and selfish if I had known!"

"Why—why—you was the little girl—mother wanted you to have a chance—it's been all right," stammered Hiram.

"I thought when I knew, just at first, that you would be better off without me. And then I decided that I had a right to come back and try to redeem my character! And there's a chance to teach music here—here and at the Harbor. I didn't know what Mrs. Deacon Jay meant when she said to me, but I do, now! I want you to bring Naomi home, right away, and if you and she find me in the way, why, then I'll go!"

"I couldn't bear to have you go. It hurt me," said Hiram, slowly. He took off his old straw hat and wiped his forehead. "But I knew it was a rough place for you, and—and it's hard for me to be different. I've—I've tried to get Naomi to correct my way of speaking. She speaks like—like a college professor herself." There was tender pride and admiration in Hiram's face—"and I've been afraid my rough ways would jar on her just as they have on you. It's hard to get over them when you're as old as I am, and when—when other things have been kind of pressing on you."

"But she says—Naomi says that I suit her just as I am." Hiram raised his head proudly, and his bent shoulders straightened. "She says that grammar and polished manners are small things compared to—"

"That's it! That's it!" cried Mary Emma. "They are small, in a great, splendid, self-sacrificing nature like yours! It is my small mind that has blinded me—my miserable, mean, little pint cup of a mind!"—The Housewife.

THE EMPEROR'S STRONG APPEAL

To the President to Intercede for China.

WHAT MUST BE DONE

McKinley's Diplomatic Reply to the Telegram of the Chinese Emperor.

Washington, July 24.—The following correspondence between the President of the United States and the Emperor of China was made public by the State department to-day:

Translation of a cablegram received by Minister Wu on July 20, 1900, from the Taotai of Shanghai, dated July 19, 1900:

Have received a telegram from Governor Yuan (of Shan Tung) dated 23d day of this moon (July 19), who, having received from the privy council (at Pekin) a despatch embodying an imperial letter to the President of the United States has instructed me to transmit it to Your Excellency. The imperial message is respectfully transmitted as follows:

The Emperor of China to His Excellency the President of the United States, Greeting.

China has long maintained friendly relations with the United States, and is deeply conscious that the object of the United States is international commerce. Neither country entertains the least suspicion or distrust toward the other. Recent outbreaks of mutual antipathy between the people and Christian missions caused the foreign powers to view with suspicion the position of the imperial government as favorable to the people and prejudicial to the missions, with the result that the Taku forts were attacked and captured. Consequently there has been clashing of forces with calamitous consequences. The situation has become more and more serious and critical. We have just received a telegraphic memorial from our envoy Wu Ting Fang, and it is highly gratifying to us to learn that the United States government, having in view the friendly relations between the two countries, has taken a deep interest in the present situation. Now China, driven by the irresistible course of events, has unfortunately incurred well-night universal indignation. For settling the present difficulty, China places special reliance in the United States. We address this message to Your Excellency in all sincerity and candidness with the hope that Your Excellency will devise measures and take the initiative in bringing about a concert of the powers for the restoration of order and peace. The favor of a kind reply is earnestly requested, and awaited with the greatest anxiety.

Kwanghsu, 26th year, 6th moon, 23rd day (July 19, 1900).

It is, therefore, my duty to transmit the above with the request that Your Excellency, in respectful obedience of imperial wishes, will deliver the same to its high destination and favor me with a reply.

Yu Lien-Yuen (Taotai at Shanghai), Kwanghsu, 26th year, 6th moon, 23d day (July 19, 1900).

This cablegram was at once communicated to the President at Canton, and the following is his reply:

The President of the United States to the Emperor of China. Greeting.

I have received Your Majesty's message of the 19th of July, and am glad to know that Your Majesty recognizes the fact that the government and people of the United States desire China nothing but what is just and equitable. The purpose for which we landed troops in China was the rescue of our legation from grave danger, and the protection of the lives and property of Americans who were sojourning in China in the enjoyment of rights guaranteed them by treaty and international law. The same purposes are publicly declared by all the powers which have landed military forces in Your Majesty's empire.

I am to infer from Your Majesty's letter that the malefactors who have disturbed the peace of China, who have murdered the minister of Germany, and a number of the Japanese legation, and who now hold besieged in Pekin those foreign diplomatists who still survive, have not only not received any favor or encouragement from Your Majesty, but are actually in rebellion against the imperial authority. If this be the case I most solemnly urge upon Your Majesty's government to give public assurance whether the foreign ministers are alive, and, if so, in what condition.

2. To put the diplomatic representatives of the powers in immediate and free communication with their respective governments and to remove all danger to their lives and liberty.

3. To place the imperial authorities of China in communication with the relief expedition so that co-operation may be secured between them for the liberation of the legations, the protection for foreigners and the restoration of order.

If these objects are accomplished it is the belief of this government that no obstacles will be found to exist on the part of the powers to an amicable settlement of all the questions arising out of the recent troubles, and the friendly good offices of this government will, with the assent of the other powers, be cheerfully placed at Your Majesty's disposition for that purpose.

WILLIAM M'KINLEY.
July 23, 1900.

By the President:
John Hay, Secretary of State.

An Adroit Answer.

Washington, July 24.—The department of state made public the Chinese appeal for mediation and the President's reply. Minister Wu brought to the department a copy of the identical telegram sent out by Sheng to the powers repeating the Chinese assurance of the safety of the legationers up to the 18th instant, and finally Special Commissioner Rockhill returned to Washington and began to prepare for his journey to China.

Such were the developments of the morning, so far as China was concerned.

The Chinese appeal is unquestionably an adroit production. The President's answer is equally clever and more sincere; that is the opinion of the officials here who have carefully studied both. The President has succeeded in asking for conditions precedent to mediation quite as valuable as those laid down in Europe, yet he has so tempered his requirements as to make them unexceptionable to the Chinese government; at the same time, there is nothing in the note to which the European chancellories can object, openly at least. The President expressly stated that his mediation is subject to the approval of the powers; he will not attempt to force it upon Europe. And the Chinese government must produce the ministers in safety.

Minister Wu declares that his government will meet that obligation, in proof of which he produced Sheng's telegram, in which he expressed implicit confidence. Certainly, if the last promise is baseless, the Chinese government is party to one of the most barefaced deceptions practiced upon another nation, in the estimation of the state department. The department does not doubt Minister Wu's sincerity in the case, and as for that official, he is so confident that the United States government is the only one in the world to which China can look for fair and friendly treatment, that he has exhausted every effort, personally, by appeals and otherwise, to save all the foreign ministers in Pekin if possible, but at any rate to insure the safety of Mr. Conger.

The Sheng telegram was made public at the state department in the following statement:

"Minister Wu visited the state department this morning (July 24) and handed the acting secretary of state the following text of a cable message, explaining that it was a cablegram from Director General Sheng, at Shanghai, dated July 23, 1900, to the Chinese minister at London, by whom it had been transmitted to Minister Wu and received by the latter on the night of the same day:

"'News from Pekin on the 22d day of the 6th moon, corresponding to July 18, says Wen Jui, by direction of the Tsung Li Yamen, went to see the various foreign ministers, and found not one of them harmed. Jung Lu proposes to memorialize the imperial government to supply them with provisions at once,and then devise a plan to detail troops to escort them to Tien Tsin.'"

W. W. Rockhill, who has been selected as special commissioner by the President to go to China, returned to Washington this morning from Block Island, and began immediately preparing for his long journey. He has decided to take Mrs. Rockhill with him and sail from San Francisco on the American Maru, of the Japanese line. He will leave Mrs. Rockhill at Yokohama or Nagasaki, while he goes on to Shanghai. At that point he will determine in which direction to proceed. Mr. Rockhill does not underestimate the extent of the task set for him by the President. He is to act for him as the eyes and ears of the administration in China, to make careful inquiry into the existing conditions, to learn the exact causes of the present uprising and report the facts directly to the President for his guidance in the ultimate settlement and in framing his policy for the future.

This task will involve a large amount of travel in China. Mr. Rockhill is of the opinion that it will not be sufficient to merely look into conditions in Shan Tung province, and perhaps in Pekin, if he can obtain access to that capital. He also must visit other provinces and cities where there is disquiet and danger to foreign interests, and this will be fraught with perhaps some personal risk. But it is regarded as a necessary undertaking if the President is to be put in possession of a comprehensive understanding of Chinese conditions.

It is expressly stated that Mr. Rockhill is going to China simply as an observer for the President. This is technically true, but it also may be stated that he will be entrusted with full diplomatic powers later on if it seems expedient and in the interest of an early settlement of the Chinese problem to have directly on the field an authorized agent of the United States government. It is even probable that he will be the next United States minister to Pekin, if Mr. Conger has perished.

It is gathered here that the German government has done something of the same kind, and although the assurances of the death of the German minister to Pekin, Baron Von Ketteler, are so strong as to leave no doubt of the fact of his death, yet it is understood that the credentials of Baron Mumm Von Schwartzenburg, now on his way to Tien Tsin, are as yet only those of a diplomatic agent of the German government making his position thus correspond closely to that of Mr. Rockhill. It also is noted that the British government has taken similar action in dispatching to China Sir Walter Hillyer. He is well known to Mr. Rockhill, having been a British consul at a Chinese port during the presence of the American commissioner in Pekin as secretary of legation.

There is reason to believe that the other European powers having direct interests in China will follow these examples, and thus it may happen that the international commission idea originally contemplated by the United States as a means of settlement of the Chinese trouble, may take a form acceptable to all concerned. It would seem entirely possible that the powers may decide to take advantage of the gathering in China of such an able body of experienced Orientalists and diplomatists to commit to them the task of reaching a concord which will harmoniously settle all of the differences that have arisen, not only between China and the powers but between the powers themselves as a result of the Boxer uprising.

Mr. Rockhill will take no staff with him, relying on picking up in China such help as he may need in a clerical way. During his absence in China, which, by the way, he says will not be long, the bureau of American republics will be under the temporary direction of Secretary Guzman and Chief Clerk Fox.

FOREIGN CONSULATE AT SHANGHAI.
Building Occupied by Representatives of the Great Powers.

ACTS GENTLY ON THE KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS
CLEANSES THE SYSTEM
DISPELS COLDS HEADACHES & FEVERS EFFECTUALLY,
OVERCOMES HABITUAL CONSTIPATION PERMANENTLY.
TO GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS.
BUY THE GENUINE - MAN'F'D BY
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
LOUISVILLE, KY. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. NEW YORK, N.Y.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE 50c. PER BOTTLE.

Russian Advance Blocked.

New York, July 24.—A dispatch to the Journal and Advertiser from Shanghai says:

"Three thousand Russians have arrived at New Chwang from Port Arthur, and their advance is blocked by 10,000 Chinese troops near there. Fighting is imminent. The Chinese will bar further progress.

Safe, But Besieged.

Paris, July 24.—Four dispatches from the French consul at Tien Tsin, dated July 13, 14, 17 and 18, and forwarded from Che Foo July 18 to 20, have been received by the minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse. The dispatch dated July 13 says a courier from Pekin relates that since June 20 the foreign ministers had been besieged in the British legation, and that the marines were making a vigorous defense. The supply of ammunition was low and the peril of those in the legation was great. Up to the time the courier had left Pekin the loss of the marines had been 16 killed and 17 wounded. The dispatch dated July 14 announces the taking of Tien Tsin. The message of July 17 says the city of Tien Tsin was quiet. A courier had been dispatched to Pekin and his return was expected in seven days.

The dispatch of July 18 says the military chiefs of the allied forces were at that time deliberating as to the form of government that had been given Tien Tsin. The consul had received no dispatches forwarded from Paris since June 20.

Great Famine Impending.

Shanghai, Monday, July 23.—The following dispatch from the Associated Press correspondent at Tien Tsin, was received here to-day, having been delayed twenty days in transmissio:

Tien Tsin, Tuesday, July 3.—Famine and pestilence are sure to strike the region of Tien Tsin soon. Hundreds of thousands of Chinamen are leaving their homes in the districts where the fighting is going on, without means of support.

Lieutenant Colonel John A. Lollory, of the Forty-First United States infantry, has arrived here to act as military observer.

The American and British commanders here have established a censorship of correspondents of those nationalities, to prevent the transmission of reports that might tend to kindle international animosities. The anti-Russian prejudices of certain of the English correspondents caused this action.

Must Suffer Terribly.

San Francisco, July 24.—Shanghai and Yokohama newspapers received by the America-Maru give some interesting facts regarding the situation in China and Japan. Of the position of the foreign colony in the British legation the Japan Mail, of Yokohama, says:

"This is a time when to live in Pekin at all is to suffer terribly from heat. With 800 foreigners, including many women and children, crowded in the British legation and exposed to the constant rifle fire of the Chinese, the misery must be great. The walls are high and thick and the defenders must have been forced to erect stages on the inner side on which riflemen could stand. If the Chinese used artillery the gunners would have to expose themselves to rifle fire at short range, and this, with the number of good shots among the marines would be attended with very severe losses. The gunners could not take up a distant position and bombard the buildings effectively without destroying much of their own property. The provision question is the worst. There are no ice plants in the foreign legations, and they have been accustomed to depend on the Chinese markets for their daily supplies of beef and mutton. A certain quantity of preserved provisions were doubtless in stock in the Hotel de Pekin, but nothing to feed so large a number as 800.

"The Japanese minister at Pekin attempted to communicate with Tien Tsin after railway communication was ended. He engaged a Japanese who speaks Chinese fluently, dressed him in Chinese clothes and hoped he would escape molestation. The Boxers, however, detected his masquerade, beat him severely and would have murdered him had he not escaped into a swamp, where he remained hidden for several hours in water, only his nose being above the surface. He finally reached Tien Tsin in a terrible plight."

The troubles in China threaten to bring on a financial panic in Japan. China has gradually become the great field for Japanese trade enterprise, and the practical closing of this market is bound to bear heavily on many large Japanese firms. These firms are reported represented by big establishments in Tien Tsin and elsewhere, and instructions have been sent to the staffs there to close up and return to Japan when the journey is practicable.

A $17,000 NECKLACE.

Paris, July 21.—Mrs. Potter Palmer, of New York, one of the United States commission to the exposition, to-day advertises an offer of a reward of $500 for information leading to the return of a necklace valued at $17,000, which is missing. The necklace is composed of emeralds set with diamonds, and among the emeralds being one of the finest specimens extant. It is not known whether the necklace was lost or stolen, but it is believed that it was stolen, as it was missed by Mrs. Palmer after entering the Palace Elysee Hotel from her carriage.

NEELY'S CASE.

New York, July 19.—Judge Lacombe, of the United States circuit court, to-day rendered an opinion in the case of Chas. F. W. Neely, charged with having defrauded the United States postal department in Cuba, in which he declared that the mere presentation of an indictment cannot be held sufficient for Neely's extradition and that further testimony will be heard when the case comes up on July 23.

HOBSON IS BACK.

San Francisco, Cal., July 19.—The Coptic, which arrived yesterday, had Lieut. Hobson as a passenger from Hong Kong for San Francisco, but he was obliged to leave the vessel at Yokohama for medical treatment.

He is afflicted with Oriental ophthalmia and will go from Yokohama to Tokio to consult a Japanese specialist.

The Windward Disabled.

St. Johns, N. F., July 23.—The Peary relief steamer Windward entered the harbor at Port Au Basques, at the southwest extremity of the island, Saturday, with part of her machinery disabled. Pieces to replace the broken sections reacher here by train at noon to-day. It will probably require a few days to make the necessary repairs. The delay may seriously disarrange the ship's plans for reaching the far north.

THE TRIAL OF CALEB POWERS

Account of the Murder of Goebel--Hard Fight Being Made.

Georgetown, Ky., July 19.—To-day's session of the trial of Caleb Powers, charged with complicity in the Goebel shooting, started off with a long debate before the court on the admissibility of matters transpiring between the date of the shooting of Goebel and his death. The point was raised by a question put by the prosecution to Witness Culton regarding a conversation between him and Henry Youtsey before Goebel died. The court ruled that this evidence must be excluded.

After the assassination,, Culton said, Powers came to him and told him to write to the parties who were in the conference and tell them they had better be very careful and not do any talking, as they were liable to be connected with the murder. Witness told him it would be dangerous to write, and Powers said

CALEB POWERS.

he would do it himself. The prosecution produced a box of cartridges for the witnesses to inspect. Culton said the cartridges were likely those Youtsey showed him when talking about killing Goebel.

Powers gave witnesses badges from the mountain men who remained in Frankfort, so they could distinguish their own men from others.

Culton declared that while in jail with Powers at Frankfort, Powers begged him not to go on the witness stand in the hearing of his (Culton's) motion for bail. Witness told Powers he wanted to get bail, as his family needed him.

Powers told him he would see to it that his family was provided for if witness would agree not to go on the stand. He refused.

"It is not true. I was not short, and ens, for the defense, "that you used over $1,000 belonging to the funds in your charge while a clerk in the auditor's office, and that Auditor Stone was compelled to make your shortage good?"

"It is not true. I was not short, and Auditor Stone did not have to pay anything on my account. There was a question about the legality of some claims in my department."

Georgetown, Ky., July 21.—Robert Noaks, who testified against Caleb Powers, charged with complicity in the Goebel shooting, was cross-examined by Judge Tinsley to-day. He said he was deceived into a talk with Colonel Campbell at Bigstone Gap, Va., prior to his arrest, where the latter met him, as Mr. Kjamar, interested in mining. The conversation led to poltics, then to the Goebel assassination. Later, he found he was talking to the attorney for the prosecution. He said Campbell did not promise him anything for his testimony. Witness said that he had an idea that Goebel was to be killed, but he thought it would be in a fight and not by assassination. When told by John Powers to "keep out of range as some fellows in the lobby were going to do the work for Goebel when he came in," he hurried off to prevent the assassination.

Noaks was re-examined regarding the trip of himself and his men to Frankfort at the time of the meeting of the election commissioners in December. He repeated that Powers had instructed him to have his men crowd into the statehouse so the governor would have an excuse to call out the militia. When they got there, however, Governor Bradley blocked their game by telling them "to keep off the grass," witness reiterated that the object of Powers and others was to intimidate the commissioners.

Georgetown, Ky., July 23.—Spectators were scarce to-day when the trial was resumed of Caleb Powers, charged with complicity in the Goebel shooting. The prosecution gave notice that they would excuse a half dozen persons summoned as witnesses for that side. Among those excused was Ike Golden, brother of Sergeant F. Wharton Golden.

Lieutenant John Ricketts, an officer in the Barbourville militia company, of which John Powers was captain was the first witness. He went to Frankfort, January 25, with the trainload of mountaineers. Before the train reached Frankfort witness said the men were told to report to W. H. Culton for rations. The men were armed with guns and pistols. Arriving at Frankfort they took possession of the argricultural building and stacked their guns there.

Wintess said each morning a crowd of from 300 to 600 mounted men occupied the yard in front of the executive building. He saw Youtsey frequently and talked with him the day before the assassination. Youtsey said Goebel had to be put out of the way, and he (Youtsey) had $100 which he would give for that purpose and knew ten or twelve others who would also contribute to such a fund. Youtsey also said Goebel could be killed from the executive building; that the assassin could escape through the basement and never be detected. He said his job depended on Goebel being killed. Fifteen minutes before the assassination witness saw Youtsey and the latter told him he wanted 25 or 30 men to accompany him to the executive building. Continuing, the witness said: "Youtsey put us inside the executive building near the stairs. He told us something was going to happen and we must remain there. When he started through the hall, I left and went into a private residence across the street from the building. I had been there a few minutes when I heard the shots. I did not know any of the men whom I left at the foot of the stairs in the executive building. The men whom Youtsey placed were just outside the office of the secretary of state. Witness said he left because he did not want to be present in case of "a killing."

Fearful Fall.

Chicago, July 19.—A special to the Record from Clifton, Ariz., says a handcar with six Mexican employes of the Arizona Copper Co., dashed over a trestle on the twenty-inch narrow gauge road last night, and dropped 100 feet to the bottom of a canyon. Two of them were killed and the others seriously injured. All lay in a heap as they fell until picked up by an ore train that passed an hour later.

GIRL HORSE-THIEF.

Altoona, Pa., July 23.—Elsie Price, strikingly pretty, with flashing black eyes, black hair, a beautifully modelled figure, a glib tongue, a persuasive manner, is a fit subject for the consideration of criminologists. She is only 18 years old, but in crime of a sort which she fondly believes to be redeemed by romance and audacity she is an expert.

She is under arrest in this town charged with being the chief conspirator in a well organized plan for wholesale horse-stealing. Pending her trial, in which direct evidence and confessions by herself will be introduced, she is held under bail.

Her identity is unknown. The name that she gives conveys no clue. No

ELSIE PRICE.
(Arrested for Stealing Horses.)

relatives nor friends have appeared and on the subject of herself she is dumb.

A few days ago, accompanied by a young man who gave the name of Robert Marks, she hired from a local livery stable a fine, well trained trotting horse and a buggy, explaining that she and her companion wished to take a drive. Miss Elsie told of the direction in which the pair would drive. It was found when the pair failed to return that they had gone in an entirely different direction. They were traced to Bellwood, a little town ten miles from here. Here the two sold the horse and buggy. The girl did the talking. She was plausible, cool and unconcerned and the purchaser's suspicions were not excited.

A little while later Miss Elsie succeeded in hiring another rig, being particular to select a horse that was valuable. She again had much to say as to where they intended to drive Again was the route changed. They reached Spruce Creek, a little village on the shores of the Juniata. Here they ran into a band of gypsies and commenced to bargain with them for a sale. A deal could not be made at once; the dickering was long drawn out. It was then that the girl discovered that her mate was lacking in nerve. He grew frightened and ran away, escaping on a passing freight train.

His desertion did not worry her. She continued her efforts to strike a bargain with the gypsies and was arguing with them adroitly and energetically when she was arrested. She took the arrest coolly, showed no trepidation and expressed regret only that her clever scheme had come to an unexpected and early end. When interrogated by her captors she was defiant at first, and it was not until cornered with facts that she confessed in a boastful manner.

The fact that she is under arrest charged with a crime the penalty of which is severe, does not worry her. She rejoices in her notoriety. She is disgusted with the timidity of her male companion, and when she next takes a partner she says she will choose a real man. She unhesitatingly proclaimed her intention to lead an unconventional existence.

On other subjects Miss Elsie talks normally. She is a capital conversationalist, uses flowery language and all the devices of a pretty and coquettish woman.

IN THE PHILIPPINES.

LAST WEEK'S FIGHTING.

Manila, July 23.—It is officially announced that last week 200 insurgents were killed and 130 surrendered or were captured; 100 rifles were taken.

Twelve Americans were killed and 11 wounded. This includes the casualties of Colonel William E. Birkheimer's engagement with a force of the Twenty-eighth volunteer infantry, who attacked 200 insurgents with rifles entrenched two miles east of Taal, killing 38.

A detachment of the Signal corps, while repairing wires, was twice ambushed. Captain Charles D. Roberts, of the Thirty-fifth volunteer infantry, who was captured by the Filipinos last May, has arrived here on parole. He will not return to captivity.

Senor Buencamino last Thursday sent to Aguinaldo by means of Aguinaldo's mother the amnesty resolutions adopted by the meeting of representative Filipinos held here on June 27, together with General MacArthur's reply, and other articles bearing on the restoration of peace. It is understood that Aguinaldo will summon his advisers and a reply may be expected within a month.

NO TICKET THIS YEAR.

Columbus, O., July 24.—T. P. Linn, a law partner of former Congressman J. H. Outhwaite, and member for Ohio of the national committee of the national Democratic, or Gold Democratic party, left for Indianapolis last night in response to a call for a meeting there of that committee.

Before leaving Mr. Linn said that in his opinion there would be no national ticket placed in the field this year by that organization. There was an object to be gained by such a nomination four years ago, and that purpose had been subserved. There was not the same ground for it now.

Mr. Linn said some of the Democrats who bolted free silver four years ago might come back to their old party now and support Bryan, but he expected that the most of them would cast their ballots for McKinley and Roosevelt. He did not say so directly, but the impression he gave was that such was his purpose.

CARTER'S COLLEAGUES.

New York, July 20.—The hearing in the case of the Gaynors and Benjamin D. Green, looking toward their removal to Georgia, for trial for alleged conspiracy with former Captain Oberlin M. Carter, in connection with Savannah harbor frauds, was continued before United States Commissioner Shields to-day.

James L. Gallagher, former paymaster and bookkeeper of the Atlantic Construction Company, was the first witness.

United States District Attorney Erwin, of Georgia, acting for the government in the hearing, said before the witness was called that he would attempt to show by him that claims were made upon the government for over $600,000 in certain cases where the actual cost was only about $75,000.

The witness testified to bills for various expenditures which passed through his hands. He said that when he first went to work for the Atlantic Construction Company in 1892, John H. Gaynor was in charge of the work being done, and John F. Gaynor was in charge of the office. The account of the Atlantic Construction Company, the witness said, was kept most of the time in the Southern Bank of Georgia. Mr. Erwin then asked the witness what was the total amount expended on a certain Savannah harbor contract.

Mr. Kellogg objected, and it was decided that the books showing the figures must be brought into court.

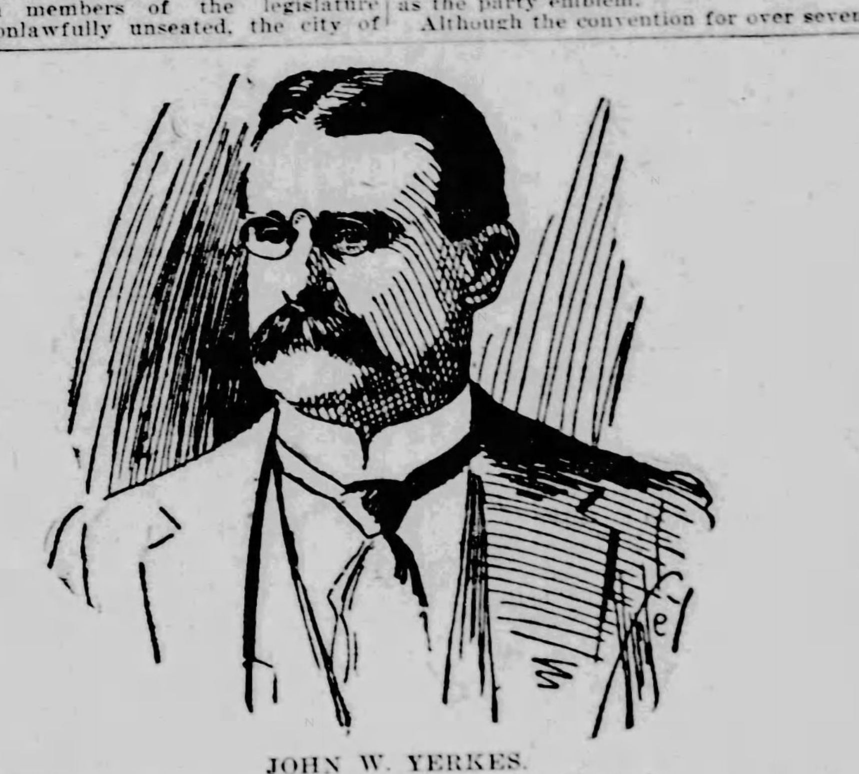
KENTUCKY REPUBLICANS.

Louisville, Ky., July 18.—John W. Yerkes, of Danville, was nominated for governor yesterday by the Republican convention held in this city. A platform was adopted declaring the issue of the election to be the Goebel election law. The convention adjourned within three hours. There were some anti-Goebel Democrats in the convention, but as to how many, figures differ. In the Shelby county delegation, there were, according to a statement made from the platform, nineteen Democrats. A feature of the speeches made was that they all paid tributes to what the Democratic party has done in the past, though the speakers unsparingly denounced the present Democratic state administration and the Democratic legislature, thus indicating a purpose to welcome into the Republican party all Democrats who are opposed to the Goebel election law.

There was no nomination to be made by this convention except for governor, as this year's election in Kentucky is an extraordinary one to fill the vacancy in the governorship, made by the death of William Goebel.

A platform was unanimously adopted containing three planks. The second and third, respectively, endorsed the Philadelphia convention and its nominees, and urged the government to protect Americans in China. The first plank deals with the state issues. It follows:

"The Republican party of Kentucky is confronted with a special and extraordinary duty in the election of a governor. The events of the past twelve months draw together all the friends of social order and civil liberty. Republican officials, elected by the people at the polls, have been denied their offices, and the people of Kentucky deprived of the right of choosing their state officials. Republican members of the legislature were unlawfully unseated, the city of



JOHN W. YERKES.
Republican Candidate for Governor of Kentucky.

Louisville was deprived of the right to any part in the conduct of the government, and the counties of Johnson, McGuffin and Morgan have been denied a right in the choice of our officers. The court declares the only remedy for such invasions of personal liberty rests with the people at the polls. We declare that only tolerable government is self-government. We declare that in the state all men must be free and equal, and that the will of the people must be the supreme law of the state. We demand for each child a free school, but we deny that education or accumulated property alone confers the right of suffrage. The first duty of Kentucky citizenship is to repeal the Goebel election law, which is the source and continuing strength of the wrongs done in this state. A vote of confidence next November in men who are usurpers of office, and who have for a year past been acting together to thwart the declared will of the people will be accepted as a vote of confidence in the election law that is a blot on our statute book. The Goebel law must be abolished or republican institutions must be surrendered. The convention invites all friends of civil liberty and social order to unite with the Republicans of Kentucky in securing the repeal of the Goebel election law and the preservation of the liberties of the people.

"We congratulate the Republican party on the efforts made by Governor Taylor and his co-officials in securing this right to the people, and thereby preventing the state from having as officers men defeated at the polls."

BECKHAM WINS.

Lexington, Ky., July 20.—The Democratic state convention adjourned here shortly before 4 o'clock this morning, after an all night session. It resembled except in dimensions the national convention in Chicago, at which Cleveland was nominated when Bourke Cockran made his protest as day dawned into the wigwam. The only object of the convention was the nomination of a candidate for governor to fill the unexpired term of William Goebel, who was assassinated last February, and for that reason it was thought the convention would complete its work in one day. A recess had been taken yesterday afternoon till 8:30 p. m., but when the convention reassembled the committees were not ready to report, and the time was spent till after midnight in calling out favorites for speeches. The committee sent word to the convention repeatedly that they could not report till to-day, but the delegates refused to adjourn and sent back word to hurry up.

It was 2 a. m. when Senator Blackburn presented a report from the committee on resolutions. The report was adopted, and is in part as follows:

We, the Democrats of Kentucky, in convention assembled, do make the following declaration of principles:

We heartily endorse the magnificent platform adopted by the national Democratic convention at Kansas City July 5, 1900, and also the splendid ticket named by the said convention, and pledge the Democracy of Kentucky to an earnest, cordial and active support of said ticket.

The Democratic party recommends that the election law of 1898 (known as the Goebel law), which was enacted to prevent the repetition of well known Republican frauds in certain districts of this state, and which was a marked improvement upon the then existing law, but which has not proved sufficient for that purpose, be amended to secure this end so thoroughly that the most hypocritical can find no excuse for charging fraud or unfairness to our party in the conduct of the election.

Until such amendments can be adopted by the general assembly we declare that the Republican party shall have representation on both the state and all county boards of election commissioners.

The mob and the assassin shall not be the arbitrators of the rights of the citizens of Kentucky, nor shall the penalty of an appeal to the law and the regular constituted authorities be death at the hands of the assassins.

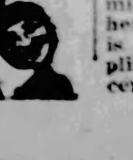
Law and order must and shall prevail in Kentucky. We present to the people of Kentucky the picture of an army of intimidation, unlawfully quartered in the public buildings of the state; a state senator in the discharge of his duty to te state, stricken down by an assassin's bullet, fired from ambush in the executive building, then occupied by his political adversary, who hoped to profit by his death; that same political adversary and Republican pretender, by force, dissolving the legislature in violation of the constitution, attempting by military power to force the legislature to meet in a veritable slaughter pen for the Democratic members; driving its members through the streets of Frankfort at the point of the bayonet, forcibly preventing the legislature from meeting in its lawful and proper place; keeping armed riotous and disorderly men under the very window of the room where lay dying the assassin's victim; driving the court of appeals from the capital; aiding with the soldiery and spurious pardons those lawfully accused of capital crimes to flee from justice and by military force defying the writ of habeas corpus; the same Republican pretender fleeing from the state after indictment and remaining a fugitive from justice, protected by an open violation of the constitution of the United States, after having declared to the people of the state, "I am a citizen of this state and amenable to its laws, I am not a criminal, neither shall I ever be a fugitive from justice. Whenever indicted I shall appear for trial."

At 2:15 a. m. nominations for governor were reported. Congressman Wheeler presented the name of Governor Beckham. A wild demonstration followed. The names of Judge James D. Black and Judges James P. Tarvin were also presented. McCreary, Lewis, Smith, Pryor and Garnett, who had been pressed hard as candidates, were not named. About 3 a. m., when the call of counties was almost completed, Charles Metcalf withdrew the name of Judge Black and moved that the nomination of Beckham be made by acclamation. Judge Tarvin withdrew his own name and seconded this motion. The name of Pryor was also withdrawn and Governor Beckham was nominated by acclamation. Another wild scene greeted Governor Beckham as he appeared on the stage. He accepted the nomination in a brief speech. Cocks were crowing when it was voted to adopt the rooster as the party emblem.

Although the convention for over seven consecutive hours had been for the most part listening to speeches, the defeated candidates were compelled to talk. The convention adjourned at 3:40 a. m.

The nominee of the convention is only 30 years old. He has served three terms in the legislature and was the candidate for lieutenant-governor last year with William Goebel, succeeding to the governorship on the death of the latter. The governor's term is four years in this state and he is now a candidate for the unexpired term of three years.

Costs nothing to remove your corns. Postal will fetch trial box of A-CORN SALVE—free.
Giant Chemical Co. Philadelphia.



TRANSVAAL WAR.

DE WET'S VICTORY.

London, July 23.—General DeWet has again succeded in cutting Lord Robert's communications, both by railway and telegraph, and captured one hundred of the Highlanders. The story of the Federal commander's bold raid comes in the form of a telegram from General Forestier-Walker, dated at Cape Town, Sunday, July 22, forwarding a dispatch from General Knox, as follows:

"Kroonstad, July 22.—Following from Broadwood, sent by dispatch rider to Honingspruit, wired then to Kroonstad: 'Have followed commando since July 16. Hard, sharp fighting at Palmietfontein July 19. Prevented from pursuing laager by darkness. Eight dead bodies found. Our casualties, 5 killed and 76 wounded. Reach Vaalkrantz to-day. Enemy doubled back through Paarde Kraal in darkness. Shall march to-morrow to Roode Vaal station. Send supplies for 3,000 men and horses, also any news of the enemy's movements. I believe the commando consists of 2,000 men and four guns, and is accompanied by President Stein and both the De Wets.'"

General Knox continues: "The wire and main line of the railway north of Honingspruit have been cut, and also the telegraph to Pretoria, via Rotchiefstroom. According to my information DeWet has crossed the railway and is going North."

General Kelly-Kenny telegraphs from from Bloemfontein, under date of Sunday, July 22:

"The railway has been cut north of Honingspruit and a supply train and a hundred Highlanders captured by the enemy. A report was received this morning that a large force of the enemy is moving on Honingspruit. All communication with Pretoria is cut off. The Second and Third cavalry brigades are following the enemy."

PECKPORT OCCUPIED.

London, July 20.—The following despatch from Lord Roberts has been received at the war office:

"Pretoria, July 19.—Methuen occupied Peckport to-day without opposition to speak of. Ian Hamilton and Mahon continued the march along the country north of Delagoa Bay railroad. Hunter is reconnoitering the positions occupied by the Free Staters between Bethlenem and Ficksburg."

Cost of War.

London, July 24.—The supplementary estimates necessitated by the prolongation of the war in South Africa amount to £11,500,000, making a total of £34,500,000 voted for this purpose and bringing the total army estimates up to £76,309,153.

TRUSTS IN TEXAS.

Austin, Tex., July 23.—On July 1, Secretary of State Hardy mailed to each of the 4,000 domestic and foreign corporations doing business in Texas a blank affidavit to which they were required to swear that they are not in a trust nor transacting business in Texas in violation of the anti-trust law passed by the last legislature of this state. Most of the corporations have promptly returned the affidavit properly sworn to. Among those which have complied with the new law in this respect are some of the largest trusts in this country.

Attorney General Smith said that if complaint is made of these trusts after they have sworn to the affidavit they will be prosecuted for perjury. It is not expected,however, that the question will be raised and the indications are that the great trusts of the country will continue to do business in Texas notwithstanding the radical legislation adopted in this state against them. It is generally admitted in state Democratic official circles here that the Texas anti-trust legislation is an absolute failure so far as accomplishing what it sought to do is concerned

BOXER EDICT CIRCULATED

In Tien Tsin--The Lack of Rain Blamed on Christians.

New York, July 24.—Rev. Dr. John Fox, of the American Bible society, has received a translation of one of the inflammatory posters by the Boxers. This was forwarded by the Rev. Dr. John R. Hykes, of Shanghai, who received it from the Rev. Charles F. Gammon, at Tien Tsin. It is a sample of many varieties, of which 200,000 copies were distributed in Tien Tsin, June 4. Only the prompt arrival of foreign troops prevented a second Tien Tsin massacre.

It is as follows:

SACRED EDICT.

"Issued by the Lord of Wealth and Happiness.

"The Catholic and Protestant religions being insolent to the gods, and extinguishing sanctity, rendering no obedience to Buddhism and enraging both heaven and earth, the rain clouds now no longer visit us; but 8,000,000 spirit soldiers will descend from heaven and sweep the empire clean of all foreigners. Then will the gentle showers once more water our lands, and when the tread of soldiers and the clash of steel are heard heralding woes to all our people, then the Buddhists' Patriotic League of Boxers will be able to protect the empire and bring peace to all its people.

"Hasten, then, to spread this doctrine far and wide; for if you gain one adherent of the faith, your own person will be absolved from all future misfortunes. If you gain five adherents to the faith, your whole family will be absolved from all evils; and if you gain ten adherents to the faith, your whole village will be absolved from all calamities. Those who gain no adherents to the cause shall be decapitated; for, until all foreigners have been exterminated the rain can never visit us. Those who have been so unfortunate as to have drunk water from wells poisoned by foreigners should at once make use of the following prescription, the ingredients of which are to be swallowed, when the poisoned patients will recover:

"Dried black plums, half an ounce.
"Solanum delcamara, half an ounce.
"Encommia ulmoides, half an ounce."

KANSAS POLITICS.

Fort Scott, Kan., July 24.—Before the Democratic, Populist and Silver Republican conventions were called to order to-day the question of fusion resolved itself into a fight for and against David Martin for associate justice. The Populists insisted that he would be nominated, although this office, by the terms of a previous agreement, should go to the Democrats. The latter were as firm in declaring that the agreement should be lived up to. They declared that if the agreement is broken there will be no fusion. The Democrats met in the opera house, the Populists in the new convention hall and the Silver Republicans in the courthouse. The Populists had refused to designate a temporary chairman and the matter was referred to the convention. Thomas W. Morgan, of Eureka, called the Democratic convention to order.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

NEW TUBE PROCESS.

London, July 20.—The industrial world is giving much attention just now to the invention of a Birmingham man, who has hit upon a method of making tubes which promises to revolutionize the wrought-iron tube trade. At present tubes are made from rolled plates produced from rough puddled iron. It is claimed for the new method that it is capable of making tubes direct from puddled iron, thus abolishing the intermediate process and rendering them practically solid and much stronger than those turned out now. The effect of the invention, it is said, will be to save $25,000,000 a year in the cost of production to Midland firms, who produce an aggregate of about 5,000 tons a week. The threatened revolution will be a serious matter for the firms which now devote themselves entirely to making strip, the raw material from which the tubes are now made, and it is probable that they will have to turn their attention to other forms of finished iron. The general adoption of the new method will, moreover, render necessary a readjustment of the relations of employer and employed, as the workmen's place, to a large extent, will be replaced by automatic machinery.

STEAMER COLLISION.

London, July 23.—A dense fog hung over the Irish channel Saturday morning, and the Cunard line steamship Campania, en route for Liverpool from New York, struck the Liverpool bark Embleton, bound for New Zealand, amidships, cutting her in twain. The Embleton sank immediately. Seven of the crew were rescued, but 11 other members of the ship's crew, including the captain, were drowned. The Campania had her bows stove in, but arrived safely at Liverpool seven hours later.

The Campania was little injured, but had a narrow escape from a serious disaster. The fog had delayed her passage since Friday noon, and a tender went out from Queenstown four miles, as Captain Walker would not take the liner near the shore.

BRITISH SUPPLY POINT.

Vancouver, B. C., July 23.—Vancouver is to be made a supply point for British troops in China. Ammunition will be shipped from the arsenals in England, but all available rations are to be purchased in Vancouver. The Dominion government has been asked by the war office in London to make arrangements as soon as possible for the transportation from Halifax to Vancouver of a large number of troops and munitions of war destined for the Orient.

BOUNDARY SURVEY.

Managua, Nicaragua, July 21.—General Alexander, who was appointed by President Cleveland boundary arbitrator between Nicaragua and Costa Rica, has arrived at Managua with his engineers, having completed the boundary survey. General Alexander is receiving great attention from the government of Nicaragua.

The government has given the port commissioners full power in ordering constant vigilance against the bubonic plague.

KILLED BY A VOLCANO.

Yohahama, Thursday, July 19.—Mount Azuma, near Bandaisan, which was the scene of a volcanic disaster in 1888, broke into eruption Tuesday, July 17. Two hundred persons were killed or injured.

Several villages were engulfed by the streams of lava from Mount Azuma, and great damage was done in adjacent districts.

BOYS AND GIRLS, Ladies also, we need your services at your own home to copy letters for us. Easy, genteel way of earning money. Terms, instructions and outfit, also our handsome illustrated "Book" entitled "Horrible Atrocities by the Boxers," sent upon the receipt of 12 cents. Exceptional opportunity for earning extra income. Address HENRY WILLIAMS CO., Department "B," 133 East Twenty-third Street, New York.

OUR TROOPS FOR CHINA

Activity at Every Point in Rushing Troops and Supplies Over.

San Francisco, July 19.—The batteries of the Third artillery that received orders on the 17th inst. to rendezvous at the Presidio, with the view of ultimate service in China, have been ordered into camp at the Presidio, with instructions to the various officers to have everything in readiness for sudden departure. Clothing is being issued to the men that will be of service in either China or the Philippines.

Instructions have been forwarded from Washington requiring the immediate preparations of camps requisite for the comfort of 6,000 men. Recruits are arriving every day from all parts of the country, and are being furnished with clothing, and outfits are rapidly appearing.

The Aztec will carry 462 horses.

The Hamburg-American line has the contract for carrying 5,000 horses that were bought here.

The Pacific Mail company's steamers, City of Para, City of Sydney and Colon, have been withdrawn from the Central American trade. No confirmatory news has been received from Washington, but the supposition is that all three vessels will carry troops to China or Manila. The owners of the Zelandia will not say where she is going, but the work of fitting her out for a run into the tropics has already been begun. The Senator and City of Puebla are coming here from Puget Sound, and it now begins to look as though Uncle Sam would have 10,000 men on the way inside of a fortnight. Work on the transports Hancock and Meade is being rushed. Just as soon as the troops are here, both vessels will sail. This will be about the 29th inst., and the ships now being chartered will follow them in rapid succession.

The United States quartermaster's department has awarded contracts for supplying 242 field ranges, to be delivered in three weeks. These ranges are built in such form that all of the cooking utensils can be stored in the stove during transportation. The number of ranges ordered will be enough to supply an army of 25,000 men.

Several of the large grocery stores in this city have received orders for immense quantities of supplies to be delivered at once to the United States subsistence department.

Clifton, Ariz., July 19.—Orders have been received to put in readiness for leaving six troops of the Ninth cavalry (colored) which are garrisoned at Forts Grant, Huachuca and San Carlos, and established to protect settlers in the several Apache regions of Arizona. The negro troops will be relieved by four troops of the Fifth cavalry now at Jefferson barracks, Mo. The action of decreasing the military strength in this section will likely call for a strong protest from settlers who claim they would be left unprotected from sanguinary Indians if the changes were made. According to orders received the six companies will go to San Francisco probably the last of the month.

San Francisco, July 20.—Plans for the redistribution of United States forces in order to have as many troops as possible available for service in China grow daily more definite. The Meade and Hancock, whose sailing dates will be about August 1, will carry the remaining troops of the Fifteenth infantry, the Third cavalry and Third artillery and 500 marines. The Ninth cavalry will also go from here early in August. The first cavalry, comprising eight troops, will go direct from Seattle on the transport Glenogle, which has been chartered to carry them. The horses of the Third cavalry will be shipped from here on the Aztec, August 5: 750 of the horses of the Ninth cavalry will go on the Strathgyle on August 7, and the remainder will be shipped from Seattle. The horses of the First cavalry will probably be sent out from Seattle on the Athenian.

Jacksonville, Ind., July 24.—A rush order was received by the United States quartermaster's department here Monday from Washington. Fifteen carloads of escort wagons and duplicate parts, also 500 field ranges and 25 cars of other supplies are to be loaded and started toward Seattle by to-morrow night. From this point the shipment is to go to China, though a part of it may go to the Philippines. Instructions came with the order to put on an extra force of men and since Sunday midnight packers and handlers have worked unceasingly.

The 25 carloads will be made up of all sorts of wearing apparel for soldiers and besides there will be general supplies ranging from needles to coffins.

Sunday night several carloads of goods were sent westward on the fastest schedule time of the Pennsylvania railroad.

New York, July 18.—One hundred marines were called upon for active service in China at the Brooklyn navy yard yesterday. Every man volunteered to go, and a desire to avenge their comrades.

The marines with detachments from Boston, Washington and Norfolk, will leave here for San Francisco on July 26. The Brooklyn men will be in charge of Lieuts. H. T. Matthews and T. E. Beckstrom. Many of them have seen service in China. They probably will be accompanied by the distilling ship Rainbow.

Chattanooga, Tenn., July 21.—The adjutant general of the Spanish-American War Veterans' association, has written to the secretary of war, offering, in the event of war with China, a regiment of ex-Spanish war men from each department of the organization. If the plan were carried out, it would furnish an entire army corps.

New York, July 24.—Cos. I, K and L of the Third battalion of the Fifteenth United States infantry, left Governor's Island this morning for the far east, via San Francisco, under command of Lieut. Col. Williams. The soldiers left Jersey City on the Lehigh Valley road.

The battalion will be completed in Omaha by the addition of Co. M.

GERONIMO INSANE.

Vinita, I. T., July 24.—After a long period of imprisonment, which he endured more like a savage beast than like a human being, Geronimo, one of the most bloodthirsty Indians that ever figured in history, has gone stark mad. He is a prisoner at Fort Sill, O. T.

It cost the government a million dollars and hundreds of lives before he was safely behind iron bars. Deprived of his liberty as a punishment for his crimes, he could not stand the confinement. For 14 years he has been a prisoner of war—the last 10 at Fort Sill.

For almost half a century he led a band of bloodthirsty Apaches on the war path. To the early settlers of the southwest he was a terror. Because he successfully led his people in a bloody battle at the age of 16, he was crowned a war chief. In 1882 he and Victorio, with 600 Apaches, were encountered by Mexican soldiers. Victorio was captured and beheaded and Geronimo became a famous war chief.

In March, 1886, after four years of constant chase, General Miles and Major General Lawton cornered Geronimo in the Four Peaks basin, near Prescott, Arizona.

After months of starvation and after all hopes of cutting their way through the cordon of troops surrounding them had gone, the Indians raised the white flag and surrendered.

About ten years ago Geronimo and his surviving braves were removed by the government to Fort Sill.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

TROOPS FOR CUBA.

Washington, July 21.—General Wood, governor general of Cuba, had a conference to-day with Secretary of War Root, with the result that it was determined to keep a force of 5,000 men in Cuba for several months yet. This decision will permit of the withdrawal of another regiment from the island in addition to those previously ordered home. The First regiment of infantry, posted in Pinar Del Rio and Guanajay, has been selected as the fourth regiment to come home and orders to that end were telegraphed to Cuba by General Wood. It was also decided that the constitutional convention should be convened during the early fall, the date being left to General Wood.

General Wood says that peace and quiet prevail in Cuba and that troops are kept there simply for their moral influence and as an indication to the people that lawlessness will not be tolerated. He left here this afternoon for New York, and will make a visit to his mother at Boston early next week. He expects to sail for Havana to resume his official duties next Saturday.

OREGON ALL RIGHT.

Washington, July 19.—The Navy department this morning received the following dispatch from Captain Wilde, commander of the Oregon, dated Kure, July 18:

"Secretary Navy, Washington.

"Oregon and Nashville arrived Kure 2 o'clock this afternoon. Expect to dock on the 19th. Shall I make permanent or temporary repairs? I would suggest putting on steel patches which can be done in a very short time and ship go back to her duty at Taku. To make permanent repairs it will require at least sixty days, probably more. Not a single man injured in any way.

(Signed) "WILDE."

To this dispatch Secretary Long at once replied as follows:

"Universal rejoicing over safety of Oregon. She is the Constitution of this generation. If safety of Oregon permits, patch and go to Taku. I commend your preference for service there.

(Signed) "LONG."

CUBAN ELECTIONS.

Washington, July 20.—It is understood that the President and Gen. Wood have agreed on September 15 as the time for holding the election in Cuba for delegates to the constitutional convention that is to be called for the purpose of formulating a constitution for an independent government for Cuba. On the return of Gen. Wood to Cuba he will confer with the leaders of the Cuban people as to the details of the election and as to what restrictions if any should be placed upon universal suffrage in the island. It is now hoped that the constitutional convention will be held before the end of the year and if possible as early as October 10. There is no doubt that any constitution which may be formulated will be scrutinized with the greatest care by the President and possibly by congress before being allowed to go into operation.

HAWAII'S THANKS.

Washington, July 19.—The President has received the following:

Honolulu, H. I., June 13, 1901.

"To His Excellency, William McKinley and the Congress of the United States, Greeting:

"We, the native Hawaiian citizens of the territory of Hawaii, send their greeting; they wish to express to you their appreciation and thanks for the liberal laws which the Congress has enacted for the territory of Hawaii, and which your excellency has approved on the 30th day of April last.

"We further extend our good wishes to your excellency, to the Congress and the people of America. Respectfully yours,

(Signed) "D. KALAUOKALANI,
"JAMES K. KAULIA,
"ROBERT W. WILCOX,
"National Commitee."

WILSON TO CHINA.

Washington, July 21.—Favorable application has been taken upon the application of Brigadier-General James H. Wilson, U. S. V., for active service in China. An order was issued to-day relieving him from duty in command of the department of Mantanzas and Santa Clara, Cuba, and directing him to proceed, without delay, to Taku, China, and report to Major General A. R. Chaffee, U. S. V., commanding the military forces in China, for assignment to the command of one of the brigades of his division.

IS A MAJOR GENERAL.

Washington, July 19.—The commission of Brigadier General A. R. Chaffee as major general in command of the Chinese expeditionary force was made out at the War department this morning and sent to the White House for the President's signature. Cable notice of the appointment was sent to Nagasaki, Japan, where it will meet Gen. Chaffee on his arrival there.

ROCKHILL APPOINTED.

Washington, July 19.—Mr. W. W. Rockhill, director of the Bureau of American Republics, has been appointed as special commisisoner from this country to go to China and investigate and report upon the situation.

Mails for Hawaii.

Washington, July 18.—The postoffice department has ordered that beginning August first, all mails for the Hawaiian islands shall be forwarded exclusively to San Francisco or other American ports, for dispatch, and that the present practice of dispatching these mails via Vancouver, B. C., be discontinued.

Heath Resigns.

Washington, July 23.—The resignation of Perry S. Heath as first assistant postmaster general, reached the postmaster general this afternoon. It will take effect July 31.

FIRE IN ST PAUL.

St. Paul, Minn., July 23.—Fire broke out in the St. Paul Cold Storage & Warehouse company's large warehouse on Eagle street to-day and by 10 o'clock the building had been almost destroyed. The loss is estimated at $750,000, with insurance of $550,000. Butter, fruit, tobacco, eggs, tea, whisky and other valuable commodities completely filled the warehouse.

Part of the building collapsed at a few minutes after 10 o'clock and the attention of the firemen had to be devoted to preventing the spread of the flames, although fortunately the warehouse was almost alone in the block. Three years ago C. B. Thurston & Son, owners of the warehouse, reorganized under the name of the St. Paul Cold Storage & Warehouse Co.

STRANGE CASE.

Lancaster, Pa., July 24.—Miss Susan H. Landis, of Ephrala, who recovered her speech a week ago, after a silence of nearly six years, is dead.

Miss Landis' case was one of the most remarkable in medical annals. About eight years ago she was taken sick with an affection of the spine. In January, 1894, she lost her power of speech, and the efforts of physicians failed to restore it. She startled her family about ten days ago by calling for her sister, the first words she had uttered in six years.

RHEUMATISM.

April 10, 1897.

Dr. Radway & Co.: I have been a sufferer from rheumatism for more than six months. I could not raise my hands to my head or put my hands behind me, or even take off my own shirt. Before I had finished three-fourths of a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief I could use my arms as well as ever. You can see why I have such great faith in your Ready Relief. Yours truly, W. C. BAKER, Engineer at A. Montelone's boot and shoe factory, 929 Julia street, New Orleans, La.

Radway's Ready Relief

For the Cure of Pain, Congestion and Inflammations. Price 50 cts. a bottle. All Druggists.

BRYAN'S VIEWS ON CHINA

Gives a Reluctant Support to Our Policy, With Several "Ifs."

Lincoln, Neb., July 21.—W. J. Bryan gave out yesterday the first interview in regard to the situation in China:

"Every one deplores the destruction of life in China and is horrified at the barbarities practiced. Every one believes that it is the duty of our government to protect the lives and property of American citizens residing in China, and I have no doubt that the administration will do so. I also take it for granted that all American citizens will withdraw from China or take refuge in some seaport where they can be protected by American ships until the excitement is over.

"If the Chinese government has tried in good faith to protect our citizens, suitable punishment for the guilty and reparation and indemnity for those who have suffered can doubtless be secured. If upon investigation it is found that the Chinese government has not acted in good faith, congress has power to deal with the matter. For several years European nations have been threatening to dismember China, and it is not strange that their designs should arouse a feeling of hostility toward foreigners. That feeling, however, ought not to be directed against American citizens, and will not be if our nation makes it known that it has no desire to grab land or to trespass upon the rights of China. A firm adherence to the American policy of justice and fair dealing will not only set an example to other nations, but will give to our citizens residing in China the best promise of security. It will be better for our merchants in China to have it known that they seek trade only when trade is mutually advantageous. It will be better for our missionaries to have it known that they are preaching the gospel of love and are not the forerunners of fleets and armies."

WHEELER ASKS TO GO.

Chicago, July 21.—The Tribune says to-day:

Tse fact that Major General Joseph Wheeler, commander of the Department of the Lakes, has asked the War department to assign him to duty in China brings that hardy veteran sharply out against the horizon of the public arena once more.

It is perhaps safe to say that no man now alive in this country has seen as much fighting and had the experience on the battlefield under such varied circumstances as General Wheeler. He is 64 years of age, a veteran of three wars, and bears a record of almost a thousand battles, many of them what would be termed by a historian "minor engagements," but all of them fierce and real.

He is a West Point graduate and began his military career under the United States government, as he will end it. His first duty was at Fort Union, New Mexico, in 1860. In March, 1861, he resigned his commission and returned to his native state, Georgia, when it seceded from the union.

Record of His Battles.

Following is a record of the battles of prominence General Wheeler has taken part in, brushes with the enemy and many sharp minor skirmishes not included:

1862—Shiloh, Woodsonville, Mumfordsville, Springfield, Ky., Perryville, Wild Cat, Lavergne, Murfreesboro.

1863—Coxe's Hill, Fort Donelson, Shelbyville, Marietta, Tullahoma, New Church, Elk River, University Place, Chickamauga, McLemore's Cove, Owen's Ford, Lookout Mountain, McMinnville, Farmington, Maryville, Little River, Siege of Knoxville, Kingston, Ringgold.

1864—Dug Gap, Varnell Station, Resaca, Cass Station, New Hope Church, Peachtree Creek, Decatur, Flat Shoals, Flint River, Line Creek, Newman, Stewart's Landing, McMinville, Lebanon, near Nashville, near Macon, Griswoldville, Louisville Road, Buckhead Church, Reynold's Farm, Rock Spring Church, Thomas' Station, Waynesboro, Savannah, McBride's Bridge, Laper's Cross Roads, River's Bridge, Beaufort's Bridge, Springtown, Blackville.

1865—Saluda River, Broad River Bridge, Columbia, Wilson's Store, ornsboro, Fayetteville, Smith's Mill, Averysboro, Bentonville, Black Creek Bridge, Morrisville.

The general was under fire in the civil war in over 800 minor engagements and commanded in more than 200 battles, many of which were the most desperate recorded in the history of the nation.

In the Spanish War.

In the Spanish war of 1898 the general participated as follows:

Las Guasimas.
San Juan.
El Caney.

In the Philippine campaign of 1899-1900, the general's record is thus briefly told:

Santa Rita, Porac, Angeles, (twelve engagements, from October 10 to October 20, 1899), Bambam.

General Wheeler was always popular with the men of his command. Although the Southern planters who composed his cavalry division in the civil war chafed under the stern discipline of their commander, they acknowledged him as the most daring and withal the best cavalry officer in the confederate army.

It was the same in the Philippines. The volunteers fairly worshiped him. One of them in a letter to a home newspaper wrote:

"He was just like a private. He would walk up and talk with you. And when there was any fighting going on you would always see 'Old Joe' in front."

A newspaper correspondent writing from Luzon last February said:

"General Wheeler is as active at 63 as he was at the head of his cavalry forces of the confederacy. He spends a part of each day in the saddle, and has been in active service since he came here. He has been in fourteen different engagements and has done remarkable service in his dashing military way. At Porac last September he charged over the enemy's breastworks and took the town. He was in the thick of the fights at Angeles in October and at Bambam his troops were under fire directly in front of the enemy's trenches. He has marched for days with his clothes wet to the skin, has slept on the ground, and undergone all sorts of hardships.

NEW POWDER.

Hazleton, Pa., July 23.—A noiseless and smokeless gunpowder has been invented by John Bohmenengel, a German of this city. He is employed as molder in the Hazleton Iron Works, but is of an inventive turn of mind, and has some knowledge of chemicals and explosives. At a private exhibition given a few days ago the practicability of his discovery was made apparent. A shell loaded with his powder was fired at a target fifty yards away. The only sound indicating the explosion was the falling of the plunger on the shell. The bullet struck the target, an inch board, and went clear through it. He has received offers to disclose the secret of the process of manufacture, but is holding out for better inducements.

GEN. GRANT GOES TO CHINA

Gen. Wilson Also--Chaffee Will Have a Force of 4,000 Men.

Washington, July 24.—Brig. Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U. S. V., and Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry have been assigned to duty with the United States military division in China.

Their assignment, together with that of Brig. Gen. James H. Wilson, U. S. V., already announced, will give Maj. Gen. A. R. Chaffee, commander-in-chief, three general officers of recognized ability, to assist him in the management of military operations in China.

Gen. Grant is now on duty with the troops in the Philippines, being stationed near Manila. Gen. Barry is a passenger on the transport Sumner, which left San Francisco July 17 for Nagasaki.

The orders under which he sailed required him to report to Gen. MacArthur at Manila for duty as his chief of staff. It is now proposed, however, to change his orders so as to assign him, temporarily at least, to duty with the troops in China. He undoubtedly will receive orders to that effect upon his arrival at Nagasaki, and will continue with the troops on that vessel to Taku, China.

GENERAL FREDERICK D. GRANT.

Gen. Wilson, the senior brigade commander, now at Matanzas, Cuba, is expected to start on his long journey to the Orient immediately. He will make the trip by way of New York and San Francisco, and will not arrive on Chinese soil until about a month later than the other brigade commanders.

The transport Grant is expected to arrive at Nagasaki early this week, possibly to-day or to-morrow. She left San Francisco July 1, with Maj. Gen. Chaffee, two troops of the Sixth cavalry and a battalion of marines.

It was intended originally to tranship these troops at Nagasaki to other vessels of the transport service, by which they were to be taken direct to Taku, and the Grant was to have continued on to Manila.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM CROZIER.
Ordnance Department, U. S. A., on General Chaffee's Staff for China Service.

The urgent need of these reinforcements in China has necessitated a change in the plans, and orders have gone forward for the Grant to proceed direct from Nagasaki to Taku with the utmost speed, stopping only long enough to take on coal.

The officials of the war department calculate that Gen. Chaffee and his reinforcements will join Lieut. Col. Coolidge and the Ninth infantry at Tien Tsin before the end of the month. It is expected also that the troops from Manila, consisting of the Fourteenth infantry and a battery of artillery, will arrive at Taku to-day, or to-morrow at the latest.

The arrival of these troops will give Gen. Chaffee an effective fighing force, including the marines already there, of about 4,000.

One of the first duties of Gen. Chaffee on arriving at the seat of the trouble in China will be to report to the war department the prevailing conditions and his views as to the best course of military procedure for the rescue of the beleagured missionaries in Pekin.

It is said that the military plans of the administration will be governed to a considerable extent by Gen. Chaffee's report of the situation and the possibility of a successful movement against Pekin with the forces at his command, acting in conjunction with the forces of the allied powers.

Washington, July 24.—A dispatch has been received at the war department from Quartermaster Hyde, at Nagasaki, stating that the transport Grant has been reported in the Inland sea, and is expected to arrive at Nagasaki to-morrow. She has on board Gen. Chaffee, commanding the army in China, and the Fifth cavalry, destined for service in that country.

Quartermaster Hyde has completed arrangements at Nagasaki for the coaling of the Grant immediately upon her arrival there. If, as is expected, the Grant arrives at Nagasaki to-morrow morning the coaling of the ship may be completed by evening. She will start at once for Taku with General Chaffee and the Sixth cavalry on board. She is expected to reach there on the 28th inst.

I CURE FITS

When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

Prof. W. H. PEEKE, F.D., 4 Cedar St., N.Y.

JAP REPORT OF FIGHTING

During Storming of Tien Tsin--Division of Commands.

Washington, July 24.—The following telegram has been received from the Japanese minister for foreign affairs under date of 22d instant, and is the report of the Japanese consul at Tien-Tsin, who wired it on the 21st.

"The Japanese troops behaved admirably and maintained strict discipline after the fall of Tien-Tsin. The Chinese, who remain in the city, and those who lived outside, came to the Japanese quarters with a large flag bearing an inscription expressing their submission to Japan and showed their appreciation of the unexceptional behavior of our troops. They also brought to our sentry cake, fruit and tea in token of their friendly feeling. Our troops are thus daily gaining the confidence and respect of the native population.

"Tien-Tsin city is occupied by the troops of four powers in the following sections, namely: From the north gate to the east gate by the Japanese, from the east gate to the south by the Americans, from the south to the west by the English, and from the west to the north by the French; while the Russians are in possession of the towns and villages on the left banks of the Pei-Ho and the canal.

"A conference was held by the generals and the commanding officers of the allied forces with a view to organizing military government in the city and it was decided, after long discussion, to appoint three powers, Japan, England and Russia. And finally the following officers were chosen: Lieutenant Colonel Aoki (Japan), Lieutenant Colonel Bower (England), and Colonel Wogack (Russia).

"Upon the departure of Admiral Seymour for Taku, Admiral Amseeff has the seniority among the commanding officers here.

"It is admitted by all foreigners here, military and civilian, that the fall of the city was mainly due to the gallantry of the Japanese forces."

BLUE AND GRAY.

Atlanta, Ga., July 20.—Five thousand members of the Grand Army of the Republic and the United Confederate Veterans lustily cheered the commanders of these two organizations—Gen. Albert D. Shaw and Gen. John B. Gordon—as they sat together upon the stage of the Grand opera house at the kindling of the camp-fire of the Blue and Gray reunion here last night. The occasion was the formal beginning of the reunion of the surviving veterans of the union and confederate armies who fought in the battles around Atlanta, in July, 1864. President McKinley sent his regrets in the following telegram:

"Executive Mansion, Washington, D.C., July 19.

"Hon. W. A. Hemphill, Chairman Executive Committee, Atlanta.

"I deeply regret my inability to be with you during the reunion of the Blue and the Gray in Atlanta this week. Such reunions are gratifying evidence of good feeling and comradesnip, and give assurances of the permanence of our government, resting on the patriotism of a reunited people. Please express to those who may be present my cordial congratulations and best wishes.

"WILLIAM M'KINLEY."

The President's words brought the audience to its feet in a burst of applause.

Gen. Gordon was the first speaker. He said:

"For more than a third of a century I have earnestly and unwaveringly labored for the realization of this era of American brotherhood. All hail the power of an all-pervading Americanism which shall make of us, in truth as in name, one people, inspired and swayed by the one lofty and resistless purpose to do justice to all nations, but to see to it that the flag of this republic shall be a protecting power over every American in all lands, even in bloody and barbaric China. All hail the day when, with one accord, we shall proclaim to all the world that every drop of American blood shed by unlawful hands shall be avenged by American manhood."

No less enthusiasm greeted Gen. Shaw. He began by saying:

"This is the first time I have heard Gen. Gordon, and I want to say that our nation owes him more than any other for the voice he has raised for our union, and nothing but our union. In my recent visits throughout the south, my heart has been stirred by the evidence that we are to live hereafter in the present.

"We understand each other now. It was an untold sacrifice to learn the lesson of the past, and now let us learn the lesson of unity.

"Let us go forward until, as Abraham Lincoln said, this nation becomes the happy and united home of 600,000,000 of contented people."

Gen. J. C. Breckenridge, inspector general of the United States army, and a distinguished union veteran, and Col. W. C. P. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, an equally distinguished confederate veteran; Gen. O. O. Howard and Governor J. A. Mount, of Indiana, also made speeches.

Boys Played With Matches.

Pittsburg, Pa., July 24.—A Leader Barnesville, O., special says the 7-year-old son of William Smith, a farmer, was found burned to death and Mrs. Smith and a 5-year-old son fataly burned in a barn fire to-day. The boys were playing with matches in the hayloft when the hay ignited. Mrs. Smith was burned in trying to rescue the boys. The father is crazed with grief.

HAS NO FAITH IN OLD LI

English Press Does Not Believe the Truth of His Statements.

London, July 24.—One month to the day has elapsed since Sir Robert Hart, director of the Chinese maritime customs, smuggled out of Pekin the last piece of news that appeais authoritatively to Europe, and apparently the only method by which the Chinese court can vindicate its veracity here is to transmit another autograph message from some equally authoritative source. Admittedly the Tsung-Li-Yamen (Chinese foreign office), possesses facilities to set all doubts at rest.

Li Hung Chang's reported statement to the effect that while the foreigners are alive, they would all be killed immediately if the allied forces neared Pekin, is regarded by those who credit the reported survival of the foreign ministers as an indication that the latter are held as hostages and that their lives will be made the subject of negotiations by the Chinese. Hence Li Hung Chang's anxiety to keep the powers from Pekin as long as possible.

The Globe's naval correspondent at Taku writes:

"Admiral Kempff has raised a storm in a teacup on the salute question. He is second in command of the station, and thus entitled to eleven guns as rear admiral, and this was recently given him by the Endymion at Yokohoma. He claimed thirteen guns, stating that no American admiral got eleven guns, their values being: Full admiral, 17; vice admiral, 15; rear admiral, 13. The United States having just started the grade of admiral, it is probable that Kempff thought out the regulations in

LI HUNG CHANG.

pure ignorance, as there appears to be no reason why a United States rear admiral should be worth more powder than any other rear admiral. To his protest Rear Admiral Kempff was informed that the captain of the Endymion will give him as many guns as he wanted if there was sufficient powder on the ship, but until they published their regulations we had to go by ours. The Orlando, (British armored ship), arriving at Taku, knew nothing about this squabble and rubbed it in by saluting the Chinese rear admiral with thirteen guns, then the Russian rear admiral with thirteen, and then the United States rear admiral with eleven guns. Whether distances made it difficult for them to distinguish the number, or a delicate hint was intended, the Newark had the good taste to return thirteen.

THE CITY OF PANAMA HAS BEEN CAPTURED

New York, July 24.—A cable dispatch received by Dr. F. Lopez, consul general of Ecuador, from President Eloy Alfaro, seems to confirm the capture of Panama City by the Colombian rebels. The dispatch is from Guayaquil and reads:

"Liberal triumph in Panama."

For President Alfaro to have received this dispatch Dr. Lopez says it must have been sent by the minister of Ecuador at Panama. This leads him to believe the reported capture.

The Panama Railroad company in this city received a cable from its agent in Panama to the effect that a battle had been fought at Corozal, which is three and one-half miles from Panama.

TO STUDY GOATS' LYMPH.

Chicago, July 24.—One thousand physicians from various parts of the United States and Europe are coming to Chicago the latter part of August to investigate the merits of goat's lymph as a curative agent in human disease. They will witness a number of experiments conducted by Chicago experts who have made a study of the lymph.

Dr. Joseph R. Hawley, former professor of physical diagnosis in the Chicago Clinical School, has been deeply interested in the lymph since his attention was drawn to it two years ago by Dr. B. F. Roberts, of Green City, Mo., the discoverer of the medical virtues of the lymph.

Dr. Hawley has conducted experiments on a wide scale and claims that the lymph can be used successfully in the treatment of a variety of diseases. One preparation is now used for disease of the nervous system and for chronic degenerative diseases, and another for thyroid afflictions incident to goitre.

CHINESE SCARED.

Chicago, July 23.—The Chinese population of Chicago is perturbed over reports from various parts of the city that because of Caucasion antipathy aroused by the troubles in the Celestial empire a boycott has been instituted against Chinese laundries and truck farms. Wu Sung Lee, a banker in Chinatown and probably the richest Mongolian in the city, says four laundries have been forced to suspend business during the past week, and Chinese laundrymen generally report a falling off of 50 per cent in their business. Banker Wu said yesterday:

"The white people think we are in sympathy with the Boxers and they have our moral support. Nothing could be farther from the truth. Every Chinaman in the city regrets the trouble, and hopes that the foreigners have not been murdered. Some of us have even authorized the Chinese consul at San Francisco to offer to the Chinese government our services and our property to the end that the foreigners, and especially the Americans, in China, be saved."

Wrecked Steamer Rescued.

New York, July 23.—The Merritt & Chapman wrecking steamer Rescue arrived this morning with the wrecked steamer Songa in tow from Tampico via Charleston, S. C. The Songa, a Norwegian tramp steamer, went ashore at Tampico March 17 last.

Markets and Crops.

WEEKLY TRADE REVIEW.

New York, July 21.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade says:

The midsummer vacation has already disposed of the prophets who gave it a "week or two," but there are few signs to indicate its probable duration. The compact of lake ore producers not to sell standard Bessemer ore below $5.50 at lake ports this year, with coke held at $2.50, much lessens the probability that the market will wait for Bessemer pig to go far below $15, and some increased buying already appears by makers of implements—not yet in season contracts, but enough to give hope.

Not much beyond waiting is probable until wages for the coming year can be settled. The halt in the great iron industry necessarily affects both business and prospects in some others. The same extensive building strikes which have cut off the use of much structural steel have also prevented a vast use of lumber. The eastern association tried without avail to hold prices, and the North Carolina association caused an extensive curtailment of the output, while the lake aossciation two weeks ago resolved to maintain prices, but the needed market does not yet appear.

When cotton had been easily held above 10 cents and then had dropped sharply, a Liverpool speculator again showed how easily Americans are induced to accept higher prices after the quantity they have left for sale.

The dry goods market, quite embarrassed at the best, is not helped by such vagaries, and the closing of important mills was the more meritorious, because it gave occasion, at the end of a season with an over-supply here of both goods and material, to rest until the Europeans have settled their affairs.

Without formal agreement, the woolen industry adopted in part the same course, many mills having stopped or reduced the force so that experts believe that less than half the capacity is now at work because the nature of the next season's demand does not yet appear.

There has resulted more willingness to sell wool, and prices average fully two cents lower than in February; but manufacturers are inquiring more earnestly just now to find out what goods they can sell than where they can get materials.

The sharp fall of two cents in wheat and four cents in corn appears to reflect public conclusions, after hearing much evidence, official and unofficial, regarding the extent of the injury to both grains. The shipments go on at a quiet and moderate pace, in three weeks from Atlantic ports being 5,661,501 bushels of wheat, flour included, against 6,505,393 last year; from Pacific ports, 1,691,597 bushels, against 1,278,648 last year; and corn, 9,620,568 bushels, against 9,289,-999 last year.

Failures for the week have been 231 in the United States, against 145 last year, and 27 in Canada, against 23 last year.

TEXAS WOOL.

Houston, Tex., July 23.—The Post today prints reports from various points showing that 2,000,000 pounds of wool are being held in the state because the growers refuse to accept current prices and there is probably as much more held at uncounted points and on ranches. The growers have held a conference at Lampassas and agreed to hold the entire clip indefinitely. They have come to the conclusion that there is a shortage and that the manufacturers will come to their terms rather than import.

THE GRAIN TRADE.

Toledo, July 24.—Wheat opened a shade lower to-day, but on the whole the opening was steady, the close, however, was weak. Lower cables and continued heavy receipts in the northwest were again prominent factors in the opening. The local market was active for September wheat, the bulk of the trading being confined to that month.

An incident of the morning was a report that the Minneapolis Journal had changed its position and given out a bullish statement. This had but little effect, however, before a correction came showing that the report was from another source and it was not given so much significance.

Corn opened fairly good, but a little lower. There was a considerable volume of business. Prices eased off a little after the opening, but closed steady.

Closing quotations were:

Corn—No. 2, 41½c; No. 3, 41c; No. 3 white, 42c; September, 39c.

Oats—September, 23⅝c.

Rye—Neglected.

Clover seed—$5.62½ bid.

Chicago, July 24.—Wheat early to-day was weak, depressed by lower cables, good weather in the Northwest and lack of outside interests. September opened ¼@⅛c to ⅝c under day at 76¼c and shortly afterward recovered to 76⅛c. The corn weakness then became an influence and the market sold off to 75⅝c. Covering caused a rally to 76⅛@76¼c. Receipts here were 291 cars, 66 of contract grade. Minneapolis and Duluth reported 225 cars against 203 last week and 82 a year ago. The corn market was weak early under liquidation caused by heavy rains in the corn growing belt. September opened ½c lower at 38⅜@38⅝c, rallied to 39c and then broke sharply to 38⅜ where the market steadied. Receipts were 683 cars.

Oats were dull and featureless, inclined to easiness in sympathy with wheat and corn. September opened ⅛@¼c down, at 23⅛c to 23¼c, touched 23⅛@23⅜c, and then sold off to 23@23⅛c. Receipts were 197 cars.

The provisions market was firm but quiet, drawing support from light receipts and a good demand. September pork opened 2½c higher at $11.95; September lard unchanged at $6.82½, and September ribs a shade lower to a shade higher at $6.95@6.97½ to $6.97½@7.00.

Following are the quotations from the various boards:

TOLEDO.

Wheat—	Open.	High.	Low.	To-day Close.	July 23 Close.
Cash	78¼	78¼	77	77b	78½
July	77	77	77	77	78½
August	78	78	77¾b	77¾b	78⅝
September	79½	79½	78¾	78¾b	79⅝

CHICAGO.

	Open.	High.	Low.	To-day Close.	July 23 Close.
Wheat—					
July	75¼	75½	74⅛	74⅛	75½⅝
August	75⅝	75¾	74¼	74¼	75⅞
September	76⅞	76¾	75⅛	75¼	76⅝¾
Corn—					
July	38⅞	38⅞	38¼	38⅜	39¼⅜
August	38⅞	39	38⅜	38⅝	39¼⅜
September	38[illegible]	39	38⅜	38¾	39¼⅜
Oats—					
July	22⅜	22¾	22⅜	22⅜	22⅞
August	22½	23	22⅝	22⅞	23⅛
September	23⅛	23⅜	23⅛	23⅛	23⅜

NEW YORK.

	Open.	High.	Low.	To-day Close.	July 23 Close.
Wheat—					
September	81	81⅛	80¼	80⅛	81¼
July	81½	82	81½	81⅝n	82
Corn—					
September	44½	44½	43¾	43⅞	44⅞
July	44¼	..	..	44¼	45¼

ST. LOUIS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	To-day Close.	July 23 Close.
Wheat—					
September	73½	73⅝	72¾	72¾	74¼
July	72½	72½	71¾	71¾	73¾

MINNEAPOLIS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	To-day Close.	July 23 Close.
Wheat—					
September	76¼	76⅛	74¾	74⅜	76½
July	75½	..	..	75½⅝	

DULUTH.

	Open.	High.	Low.	To-day Close.	July 23 Close.
Wheat—					
September	77⅛	77⅛	76⅝	76⅝	78⅝
July	77½	..	..	77½	..

CHICAGO PROVISIONS.

	Open.	High.	Low.	To-day Close.	July 23 Close.
Pork—					
September	$11.95	$11.97	$11.87	$11.92	$11.92
July	..	..	..	11.80	11.80n
Ribs—					
September	6.82	6.89	6.77	6.77	6.85
July	6.82	6.82	6.72	6.72	6.80
October	6.85	6.87	6.80	6.80	..
Lard—					
September	6.96	..	..	6.95	6.97
October	6.97	..	..	6.90	6.97

FINANCIAL

New York, July 24.—Wall st.—There was no striking changes at the opening of the stock market and such as there were were very evenly divided between gains and losses. Tennessee Coal suffered from realizing, Pennsylvania rose asharp fraction and Sugar fluctuated uncertainly.

The general list did not respond to any extent to the rapid marking up of a few special stocks. Tobaccos advanced to 96, and St. Louis & Southwestern preferred to above 27 did not create any sympathetic movement in other stocks; a break of 1½ in Brooklyn Transit and effective selling of the grangers, Pacific and Baltimore & Ohio, sent most stocks below yesterday's close before 11 o'clock. Declines reached a point or over in many cases. New York Air Brake dropped 4¼ and Tennessee Coal 2¼.

Trading became dull and the absence of heavy offerings steadied the market. Just before midday a renewed raid on Sugar caused short selling of other stocks. Brooklyn Transit ruled over 2 points below the highest and substantial losses occurred in numerous cases. American Tobacco was a notable exception, rising 2 3-8 on heavy purchases. Bonds continued dull and unsettled.

Money on call steady at 1½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4@4½ per cent. Sterling exchange steady at $4.87½@4.87¾ for demand, and at $4.83¾@4.84 for 60 days; posted rates, $4.84½@4.85 and $4.88@4.88½. Commercial bills, $4.83@4.83½. Silver certificates, 61½@62½c. Bar silver, 61½c. Mexican dollars, 48½c.

New York Stock Market.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
American Cot. Oil	34½	34½	34¼	34½
Amer. Tob. Co.	94¾	96⅞	94¾	96
Am. Steel Wire	74½	74½	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am. Steel W. com	35¾	36	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	127¼	129½	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atchison	27	27	[illegible]	[illegible]
Atchison pfd	70⅝	70⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
Am. Car & F. Co.	15⅝	15⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
Baltimore & Co.	76⅞	77	[illegible]	[illegible]
Brook. Rap. Trans.	56⅜	59⅝	56	[illegible]
Burlington	127⅜	127⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]
Conti. Tob. Co.	26⅝	26⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
Col. Fuel	35½	35⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ches. & Ohio	28	28	[illegible]	[illegible]
C. C. C. & St. L	60¼	60¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
Federal Steel	35½	35⅝	34½	[illegible]
Fed. Steel, pfd	68	68	67	67
Gen. Electric	130¼	....	....	....
Glucose	53	....	....	....
Louis. & Nash	73⅞	73⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leather	11⅞	12	10¾	11
Leather, pfd	69	69¼	69	69
Manhattan	91¾	92⅜	91	91
Missouri Pacific	51⅜	51⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri, K. & T.	32¼	32¼	32	[illegible]
National Tube, com.	46½	46½	46¼	[illegible]
North. Pacific	51½	52	51	51¾
North. Pacific, pfd.	72	72¼	71¾	[illegible]
New York Central	130½	130⅝	130	[illegible]
N. & W., common	34	34	33¾	[illegible]
Pennsylvania	129¼	129⅝	128¾	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	31⅞	31⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
People's Gas	100	100	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading, first pfd.	60⅞	60⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island	107⅝	107⅝	106⅞	[illegible]
Rep. S. & I. C	12½	12½	12¼	[illegible]
So. Ry. pfd	52⅝	52⅝	52	[illegible]
St. Paul	112⅜	112⅜	111¼	111⅝
Southern Pac	34⅜	34⅜	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ten. Coal and Iron	74¼	74¼	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific	56½	56⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pac., pfd	75⅝	75⅝	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wabash, pfd	19	19	18⅞	18⅞
West. Union	79⅝	80	79⅝	80
W. L. E	23⅞	24½	23⅝	23¾

Government Bonds.

New York, July 24.—Government bonds easier.

U. S. refunding 2's when issued, reg.	104
U. S. refunding 2's, coupons	104
U. S. 2's registered	100
U. S. 3's registered	[illegible]
U. S. 3's coupons	[illegible]
U. S. 4's (new) registered	[illegible]
U. S. 4's (new) coupons	[illegible]
U. S. 4's (old) registered	115
U. S. (old) coupons	[illegible]
U. S. 5's registered	[illegible]
U. S. 5's coupons	[illegible]

Live Stock.

Stock Yards, Cleveland, July 24.—(Bower & Bower's special report to The Blade.)—Receipts of hogs, 20 cars; market steady at yesterday's closing prices; sell mediums, mixed, Yorkers and pigs, $5.50; stags and roughs, $3.75@4.80.

East Liberty, Pa., July 24.—(Brinkman, Wood & Beck's special report to The Blade). Hogs—Receipts, 8 cars; market steady; heavy, $4.55; Yorkers and mediums, $4.65@4.70; pigs, $4.70@4.75. Lambs, $3.50@5.50. Calves, $5.00@7.00.

Chicago, July 24.—Cattle—Receipts 3,000, including 500 Texans; market generally steady. Good to prime steers, $5.15@5.80; poor to prime, $4.65@5.15; stockers and feeders, $3.25@4.75; cows, $3.00@4.60; heifers, $3.00@5.15; canners, $2.00@2.85; bulls, $3.00@4.60; calves, $4.50@6.40; Texas fed steers, strong, $4.35@5.15; Texas grass steers, $3.40@4.20; Texas bulls, $2.50@3.75.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, 11,000; estimated receipts to-morrow, 25,000; left over, 2,673; market steady; top, $5.45. Mixed and butchers, $5.15@5.45; good to choice heavy, $5.20@5.45; rough heavy, $4.00@5.10; light, $5.15@5.42½; bulk of sales, $5.30@5.40.

M. C. Stock Yards, Detroit, July 24.—The demand for live cattle is dull and quiet this week; receipts have been moderate of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit live stock market: Prime steers and heifers, $4.50@5.00; handy butchers' cattle, $4.00@4.50; common, $2.50@3.50; canners' cows, $1.50@2.50; stockers and feeders, active, $3.25@4.25.

Milch Cows — Active at $25.00@45.00; calves, active at $4.50@6.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Lower; prime lambs, $5.00@6.00; mixed, $4.50@5.00; culls, $2.50@3.00.

Hogs are the leading feature in this market. Light runs trade is active at the following prices: Prime mediums, $5.40@5.45; Yorkers, $5.40@5.45; pigs, $5.40@5.45; roughs, $4.25@4.75; stags, 1-3 off; cripples, $1 per cwt. off.

Toledo Produce Market.

Toledo, O., July 24.

To-day's quotations are:

BUTTER, EGGS AND CHEESE.

Butter—Dairy, 17@18c; fancy creamery, 21@21½c.

Oleomargarine—12c, 13½c and 16c.

Cheese—10c.

Eggs—10c.

VEGETABLES.

Green Corn—10c per doz.

Cabbage—Per barrel, 80c.

Onions—New Bermuda, $1.25 per crate; Southern, bu., 80c.

Cucumbers—Per doz., 10c.

New Potatoes—Per bu., 40c.

Lettuce—Per lb., 5c.

Wax Beans—Per bu., 50c.

New Beets—Per doz., 20c.

Tomatoes—Home-grown, per bu., $1.25.

Cauliflower—Per dozen, $1.

New York Produce.

New York, July 24.—Butter—Receipts, 16,155 packages; market steady; creamery, 17@20c; current packed factory, 14@18c.

Cheese—Receipts, 12,709 packages; market steady; large white, 9⅝c; large colored, 9⅝c; small white, 9⅝@9⅞c; small colored, 9⅝c.

Eggs—Receipts, 12,079 packages; market firm; western at mark, 11@13½c for average lots; western, loss off, 15½c.

Sugar—Raw, strong; fair refining 4⅛c; centrifugal, 96 degrees test, 4⅝c; molasses sugar, 4⅛c.

Coffee—Market dull; No. 7 Rio, 8⅝c.

COTTON.

New York, July 24.—The market for cotton futures opened steady with prices four to eight points lower and during the forepart of the session displayed underlying weakness. Nearly all influences at work operated against price improvement; the English cables noted an easy feeling in spot cotton abroad while futures were positively weak under general selling led by longs. The private advices declared sentiment was bearishly affected by the extremely fine tenor of crop reports from all parts of the belt and by the indisposition of New York and New Orleans markets to respond to foreign advanced firmness.

Receipts at the ports were above the movement scheduled a year ago; southern spot markets were reported a shade easier owing to freer offerings and scarcity of buyers. The room trade was indisposed to take on new responsibilities at the present time and these during the forenoon were very tame. The south and Europe sold the summer and early fall months; room shorts in some instances took profits and withdrew. The China situation was regarded as slightly improved, though not sufficiently so to reassure cotton goods people.

LEAF TOBACCO.

Louisville, July 24.—The following are the revised quotations as prepared by the quotations committee of the Leaf Tobacco Exchange for this week:

1899 CROP.

Red Burley.

Trash (green or mixed)	$ [illegible]
Trash (sound)	[illegible]
Common lugs	[illegible]
Medium lugs	[illegible]
Good lugs	[illegible]
Common leaf (short)	[illegible]
Common leaf	[illegible]
Medium leaf	[illegible]
Good leaf	[illegible]
Fine and selections	[illegible]

Colory Burley.

Trash (green or mixed)	$ [illegible]
Trash (sound)	[illegible]
Common lugs	[illegible]
Medium lugs	[illegible]
Good lugs	[illegible]
Common leaf (short)	[illegible]
Common leaf	[illegible]
Medium leaf	[illegible]
Good leaf	[illegible]
Fine and selections	20.00

DARK.

Trash (green or mixed)	$ [illegible]
Trash (sound)	[illegible]
Common lugs	[illegible]
Medium lugs	[illegible]
Good lugs	[illegible]
Common leaf (short)	[illegible]
Common leaf	[illegible]
Medium leaf	[illegible]
Good leaf	[illegible]
Fine and selections	[illegible]

Unsound or mixed packages from [illegible] to [illegible]c lower.

WOOL.

New York, July 24.—The outlook is better at the opening of the present week than it has been for a number of weeks past, and while there is no prospect of a marked increase in buying before next month, there is every reason to believe that the tone of the market will improve right along. If the woolen market was not so backward at the present time, and the opening of the lightweight season so long delayed, there would be a much better buying market in wool. Next month, however, the mills must begin buying, and if the outlook for the spring market in woolens is as good, or anything near as good, as it should be, the buying will be fairly heavy.

The recovery by the London market last week of all the ground it lost at the opening of the July sales has given strength to the domestic market, but the fluctuations during the London series did not affect domestic values. It will take a very general movement to send prices [illegible]